

Kohl and Christian Democrats Meet on Forming Cabinet

Vote Results Challenge Allies on Support for Bonn

By John Vinocur

PARIS — For Europeans worried about the future of West Germany, the Christian Democrats' election victory is regarded as an opportunity to help strengthen the country's involvement with Western Europe and its defense.

There is growing interest in France, and to lesser degree in Britain, for accelerated movement in developing European defense options that would complement NATO's systems, strengthen allied commitments to defend West Germany and offer the country greater possibilities to increase its sense of control over its own affairs.

For several West European analysts, an important lesson emerging from the West German election campaign and its talk of neutrality, pacifism and drift is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is not finished struggling with those trends.

NEWS ANALYSIS

strategic strength and respectability for anti-Atlantic alliance attitudes.

In France, there has been considerable talk within all political parties about how, under the circumstances, West Germany can increasingly be "bound" to the West or helped to feel that its long-term interests lie in Western solidarity. In practical terms, France will soon pursue tentative discussions with Mr. Kohl, started last fall, on coordinating plans in all military areas, including nuclear arms. This initiative, which makes no attempt to substitute French atomic weapons for the U.S. nuclear umbrella, is limited, however, by the constraints of French military doctrine of the last two decades.

Looking at West Germany's place in allied defense, an increasing number of French Gaullists have been calling for abandonment or basic modification of the "sanctuary" doctrine, which defines the role of the French military as the defense of national territory, without making explicit the point at which France would come to the aid of West Germany in the event of an attack.

A number of Gaullists, like Jacques Baumel, have argued that the doctrine is no longer tenable if West Germany is to believe in France as a serious ally. Other initiatives have also come under discussion, and Mr. Baumel

has said there is tangible support within Britain's Conservative Party for proposals to coordinate the British, French and West German militaries.

One reason for the discussion of trilateral cooperation is the marked feeling in France that work in NATO and the Western European Union met Tuesday on the formation of the next West German cabinet, with considerable attention focused on the future of Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist Bavarian minister.

Since his party's election victory Sunday, Mr. Kohl has insisted that no decisions on cabinet appointments would be made until after next Sunday's state elections in northern Schleswig-Holstein. The chancellor appeared concerned that open bickering over the cabinet could hurt the Christian Democrats' chances there.

Mr. Kohl was reported to have dismissed as "absurd speculation" newspaper reports Tuesday predicting that Mr. Strauss, who is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Talks Center on Role for Strauss, Tax Surcharge

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other leaders of his triumphant Christian Democratic Union met Tuesday on the formation of the next West German cabinet, with considerable attention focused on the future of Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist Bavarian minister.

Rather than fighting immediately about cabinet posts, the first strife between the Strauss party and the Free Democrats broke out over a compulsory 5-percent tax surcharge for high-income groups.

In their campaign, the Free Democrats pledged that the surcharge would be a repayable loan, while the Christian Democrats said it

should not be refunded.

Edmund Stoiber, the Christian Social Union's general secretary,

told the deputies that their opposition task would not be easy because the anti-nuclear Greens

would also be in the Bundestag.

The advent of the Greens has caused anxious commentary in conservative Bonn, running from jitters about their deputies' blue jeans and long hair to more substantive questions, like giving them access to security secrets in parliamentary subcommittees.

Reagan Is Planning to Dismantle Weather Service, Sell Satellites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to dismantle the National Weather Service and sell parts of it to private firms, a White House spokesman said Tuesday.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had decided a few weeks ago that the satellites used by the weather bureau will be privately owned.

Mr. Speakes said the president had acted on the recommendation of the cabinet's Council on Commerce and Trade to sell the nation's land, ocean and weather satellites by accepting bids from private industry. The sale will be handled by the Commerce Department.

Don Witten, a spokesman for the National Weather Service, confirmed a report by the Washington Post quoting John V. Byrne, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as saying the sale would be a first step in breaking up the service.

The Council on Commerce and Trade, chaired by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, recommended in December that the Commerce Department be asked to oversee the transfer of the civil operational weather, land and future ocean satellites to the U.S. domestic private sector as soon as possible.

The Post said the agency was also reviewing the National Weather Service and other parts of the administration, including weather monitoring stations around the country, to decide what can be turned over to private companies by sale or contract.

Mr. Byrne said proposed changes are all "geared to a leaner, harder, more efficient operation" of the government.

"I don't think there is any question that in the future we are not going to continue doing business as we have in the past," Mr. Byrne said. "When you look at the federal deficit, you can see we've got to do something."

Possible "commercialization" of parts of the nation's weather service has caused concern among other nations, which share U.S. weather information, and among American weather scientists.

Robert Fleagle, a professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Washington, said that because weather monitoring, data analysis and forecasting require a large, well-coordinated organization, "a lack of a government infrastructure would really be a sensible thing."

Representative James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat, has asked the General Accounting Office to study whether such a sale can take place without the consent of Congress. Mr. Byrne has said no action would be taken without congressional approval.

Representative Scheuer said that Congress would have to take "a long and careful look" at any Reagan administration proposal.

The chief rationale for selling the satellites, a former U.S. official said, is that the United States is falling behind other nations in the commercial use of satellites for agriculture and mineral and oil exploration.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Abdul Moushien Abou Maizer, criticized President Ronald Reagan's Sept. 1 peace initiative as "a call to war."

The Reagan plan, he said, "neglects or ignores the rights of the Palestinians."

Mr. Mubarak said: "The summit is a golden opportunity to put into motion proposals put forward, aimed at replacing Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank by a Palestinian authority. We are all in the trench."

Mr. Reagan's proposal called for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the creation of a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan. The PLO demands the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Because of its large land masses, Canada spends five times as much as the United States per capita on weather monitoring, with much of

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Austria	17.5	Indonesia	... 12,000 Lire	Portugal	... 50 Esc
Bahrain	... 200 Mil.	Jordan	... 450 Frs.	Spain	... 50 Esc
Belgium	... 22.5	Korea	... Shs. 16,000	Saudi Arabia	... 6,000 Rls.
Canada	... C\$1.19	Liberia	... 100,000 L.	Sudan	... 40 Rls.
Cyprus	... 450 Mil.	Lebanon	... 20,000 L.	Tunisia	... 100,000 D.
Denmark	... 450 Dkr.	Liberia	... 100,000 L.	U.S.	... 500 Bil.
Egypt	... 100 P.	Liberia	... 100,000 L.	U.S. Mil. (bar)	... 50,000
France	... 5,250 F.	Liberia	... 100,000 L.	U.S. Mil. (bar)	... 50,000
Germany	... 230 D.M.	Malta	... 35 Cents	Turkey	... 150,000
Greece	... 40 Drs.	Morocco	... 5,500 Drs.	U.A.E.	... 500 Dirh
Iceland	... 175 Krs.	Nigeria	... 170 L.	Yugoslavia	... 50 D.

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UN Panel Criticizes El Salvador

It Also Issues a Call For End to Arms Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israel warned Tuesday that there was no point in continuing talks on troop withdrawal if Lebanon insisted on keeping the borders between their countries closed.

The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, said last week that Lebanon could not afford free trade with Israel because it could provoke a pan-Arab trade blockade.

According to Yousef Amihud, an Israeli delegation spokesman, the director of Israel's Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said Tuesday: "If we were to believe it [Mr. Salem's statement] was an official policy of government, then there would be no reason to go on negotiating."

Meanwhile, Israel Radio reported that Israel was proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols inside Lebanon.

Mr. Kimche's warning was reportedly given during talks between Israel and Lebanon in the Beirut suburb of Khalde. At the end of the session, a Lebanese spokesman, Daoud Sayegh, said: "The subcommittee for termination of the state of war made significant progress in writing the draft declaration, but security arrangements are still the subject of discussion by the two delegations."

Mr. Sayegh said the next round of talks would be Thursday in the Israeli resort of Netanya, north of Tel Aviv.

Israeli and Lebanese officials said Tuesday's talks had begun with a tough statement by Mr. Kimche stressing the importance that Israel attached to establishing normal relations. According to Mr. Amihud, he said an open border

was fundamental for Israeli-Lebanese relations and "to make sure there won't be hostilities."

Mr. Amihud said there had been no change in Israel's insistence on maintaining early warning stations on Lebanese territory to guard against Palestinian guerrilla reinfestation.

Asked about reports that joint Lebanese-Israeli military patrols have been proposed as an alternative in Southern Lebanon, Mr. Amihud said: "This is not considered a viable alternative."

In Jerusalem, Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, outlined new proposals that looked like a significant softening of the Israeli position and said there was a good chance for success in the talks.

In comments to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said Israel was now proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols, with the Israelis returning to Israel each night.

Lebanon, adamant about not wanting Israeli troops inside Lebanon, was proposing Israeli air surveillance instead. Mr. Shamir reportedly said:

The official Beirut Radio reported that at the nonsignaled summit meeting in New Delhi, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, had met Monday for the first time with President Anwar Gemal of Lebanon and pledged his willingness to withdraw Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemal also held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who has 40,000 soldiers stationed in Lebanon, the radio said.

Border Issue Crucial In Talks, Israeli Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted on Tuesday a vigorously worded resolution alleging "violations of human rights of the most serious nature" in El Salvador and urging that foreign military aid to the country be suspended.

The United States voted against the measure, saying that it was "unbalanced" and "leaves blame on one side and ignores the other."

The resolution, approved 23-6, expressed regret that the regime in El Salvador had not sought "to negotiate a peaceful settlement with all representative political forces," despite three years of civil war.

It also urged Salvadoran courts "to prosecute and punish those responsible for acts of violence and for violations of human rights."

The commission also voted to extend its inquiry into rights in Poland for a second year.

Poland's delegate, Henryk Sokalski, carried the vote "another carriage of international justice vis-a-vis my country" and announced that the Polish government still had no intention of complying with the commission's decision.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 19-14 with 10 abstentions.

The commission extended for a third year the term of its special representative investigating conditions in El Salvador. In his most recent report, the representative, José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, a Spanish law professor, blamed Salvadoran military and police squads for the murders of large numbers of civilians last year.

The resolution adopted Tuesday also urged the suspension of "any type of military assistance."

Most Latin American representatives to the 43-nation commission abstained in the roll-call vote.

■ East-West Argue in Madrid

Eastern-bloc and Western countries renewed disputes Tuesday on human rights. Poland and other issues at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, breaking an undeclared truce of almost four weeks, Reuters reported from Madrid, quoting delegates from the conference.

The arguments came as delegates reviewed a long list of major topics that remained to be resolved in order to reach the required consensus on a final document to conclude the 28-month meeting.

The 35-nation conference is seeking to review and update the 1975 agreements in Helsinki. But it has been stalled over differences on human rights and terms for new disarmament talks.

Delegates have spent the past month trying to bridge the gaps in small working groups, but the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, made clear in a speech Tuesday that major differences remained.

Mr. Kampelman accused the Soviet Union and its allies of failing to respect religious freedom, jamming Western radio broadcasts, restricting trade union liberties, imprisoning activists seeking to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accords and expelling journalists. The Soviet Union and its allies angrily rejected Mr. Kampelman's charges, according to the delegates.

Election Results Challenge West on Support for Bonn

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we believe the Christian Democrats realize it."

The parliamentary representation of the Greens, a coalition of environmental and anti-nuclear activists, was presented as an additional reason for pressing ahead with propositions that could be attractive to the Kohl government.

The presence of 27 Green members in the Bundestag, along with government cash allotments to the party under German law and constant press attention, seems to create the possibility that their anti-NATO, pro-unilateral disarmament position will somehow become the legitimate opposition in West Germany.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, called for the creation of a "special council on nuclear security in Europe" that would bring together France, as a nuclear power, and the NATO countries scheduled to begin developing intermediate-range U.S. missiles at the end of the year.

It was clear, he said, that if Mr. Kohl's victory could be seen as a mandate for involvement in the West, it was the job of the European allies to think quickly of innovative ways of reinforcing it.

The 27-vote came as more than

All the ideas being advanced are currently confronted by the weight of political habit in countries like France and Britain and by West Germany's traditional rejection of any kind of defense posture in which it would use or command nuclear weapons.

"The ideas are there now, no question about it," a French official said. "But action is another matter. The most positive sign is that Mr. Kohl for political reasons needs European involvement. With the Greens around, an exclusive Atlantic option isn't possible, and

is expected to fail by a narrow margin in the Republican-controlled Senate this year.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, a principal sponsor of the resolution, spoke at the pro-freeze rally Tuesday, as did Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, who is focusing his presidential campaign on the need for a halt to the arms race.

A rival rally, sponsored by the National Coalition for Peace Through Strength, drew about 300 participants to the north side of the Capitol. Half of the participants were members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who are holding their annual convention in Washington this week.

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Mr. Nitze also opposed the freeze, arguing that continuation of NATO preparations for deployment of U.S. longer-range intermediate nuclear force missiles in Europe and the prospect of that deployment "are the strongest incentives the Soviets have to negotiate seriously."

The freeze resolution calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to pursue a halt to the nuclear arms race and decide when and how to achieve a mutual verifiable freeze on testing, production and further deployment of nuclear missiles and other delivery systems.

The freeze resolution is expected to be taken up on the House floor by March 15, and freeze advocates predict it will pass by a comfortable margin.

The resolution failed by two votes last year after a last-minute lobbying effort by Mr. Reagan, who urged passage of a substitute resolution calling for negotiated arms reductions before a freeze.

The freeze resolution, however,

Mr. Hatfield said he settled upon the \$373 million figure at a bargaining session with Mr. Reagan's budget director, David A. Stockman. Mr. Reagan is apparently seeking to keep the final version of the bill near \$4.3 billion, as worked out by Senate and House negotiators.

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By voice vote, Mr. Hatfield's committee adopted a \$3.9-billion package designed to provide roughly 400,000 jobs, and food, shelter and medical care to the most distressed victims of the recession. The House version, passed on Thursday, was designed to create between 300,000 and 600,000 jobs primarily by adding funds to existing work programs.

Besides scaling back the size of the House's bill, the Senate committee sharply altered its formula for granting the funds. The committee voted 20-6 to target money to states with high unemployment instead of to cities with high unemployment, as envisioned by the House bill.

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Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, center, with glasses, looking to the side, was escorted from the Paris agricultural show Tuesday under taunts of French farmers.

Hecklers Force Mauroy to Leave Show

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is rumored to be in political difficulty after Socialist defeats in municipal elections Sunday, was forced to leave an agricultural exhibit Tuesday as farmers chanted "Resign! Resign!"

The demonstrators reportedly taunted Mr. Mauroy and shouted slogans in support of Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Rally for the Republic, a right-of-center opposition party. Exhibition officials said Mr. Mauroy had planned to spend an hour talking to agricultural leaders but left the show after 30 minutes. Witnesses said the protesters threw empty cans at him as stewards cleared a path.

Mr. Mauroy has been specifically criticized for his defense of the government's record during the election campaign. A few days before the election he gave an optimistic appraisal of France's economic future. Just afterward, poor foreign trade figures and an unexpected high inflation rate were announced.

In Sunday's first round, he failed to gain re-election as mayor of Lille, a post he has held for 10 years. He faces a runoff in the second round next Sunday.

House Panel Approves Resolution Urging Nuclear Weapons Freeze

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee passed a resolution Tuesday calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate an immediate verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons.

The 27-vote came as more than 4,000 anti-nuclear activists gathered at the West Front of the Capitol bearing signs reading "Ban the Bombs," "Presbyterians for Peace," and "Corn in Our Silos."

Last-minute telegrams from President Ronald Reagan's two arms negotiators in Geneva, General Edward L. Rowny and Paul H. Nitze, failed to move the committee.

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Pope Gives Message Of Peace in Honduras, Urges End to Violence

By Don A. Schanche

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Visibly tired in the seventh day of his trip to Central America and Haiti, Pope John Paul II brought a message of peace Tuesday to Honduras, one of the region's poorest nations.

"We must reject all that is opposed to the gospel: hate, violence, injustice, lack of work, the imposition of ideologies that debase the dignity of man and woman," the pontiff told a crowd of more than 100,000 at a Mass in the plaza outside the Church of Our Lady of Sigma.

"We must promote all that is according to the will of the Father who art in heaven: charity, manual aid, education in the faith, culture, the betterment of the forest, respect for all, especially the most needy, those that suffer the most — the alienated."

In the searing sunshines, the pontiff, 62, appeared to nod off occasionally as he sat in his heavy vestments on the papal throne during the three-hour Mass. But he spoke with a firm voice and often moved with a vigor that surprised many of the exhausted members of his entourage.

The journey has subjected him to public schedules of from 12 hours to 18 hours a day, including about three dozen speeches, but John Paul has shown no ill effects other than weariness, according to a senior member of his party.

Unlike most of the previous stops on his tour, particularly Ni-



Pope John Paul II, visiting Guatemala City on Monday, blessed an Indian woman before celebrating Mass. He went to Honduras on Tuesday on his Central American tour.

Fading Days of 'Quiet Frontwater'

Open Border May End Gibraltar's Colonial Isolation

By John Dartton

New York Times Service

GIBRALTAR — When the apes leave, the local legend says, so will the British.

The simian analogy is perhaps not very flattering, but legend is legend and so for decades the colonial authorities have kept a close watch on the band of 40 or so tailless monkeys that scamper around the limestone caves, tugging at the camera straps of tourists and generally making a nuisance of themselves.

Twice a day an army sergeant traipses up with buckets of government-subsidized food, carrying out orders issued by Churchill. When the ranks thin from time to time, they are replenished with imported apes, who go on public welfare with the others.

Until recently, Gibraltarians too had been leading a sheltered life.

For nearly 14 years, their 2.5-square-mile (6.5-square-kilometer) peninsula — most of it vertical — had been blocked off from the rest of Europe as Spain sealed the border to press its long-standing claim to sovereignty.

Once they adjusted to the claustrophobia inherent in the situation, the 26,500 permanent residents scraped through quite nicely. British subsidized investment and British sailors squandered their salaries. There was work in the dockyards, ale in the pubs, and of course, the comforting sight of that Union Jack flying overhead.

In now, the tranquil days of being what one newspaperman called a "quiet frontwater" are coming to an end. The navy is closing the dockyards, which could mean the loss of hundreds of jobs. Unemployment is at the unheard-of level of 6 percent. And in the spring, Spain and Britain are scheduled to sit down to negotiate the future of the territory.

Most dramatic of all, the new socialist government in Madrid has lifted some of the border restrictions imposed by Franco in 1969. Since Dec. 15, Spain has allowed Spaniards and the neighboring Campo region of Spain to cross the frontier and back and forth once a day.

The action was undertaken for "humanitarian reasons" — the fact that many families were divided by the heavy cast-iron gates so that for years news of births and deaths had to be shouted across a 70-yard (64-meter) divide.

British sources say that Reagan administration officials have discussed the prospect of new military sales to Argentina with them and that their government has objected strongly.

"Any such move would be very unwelcome," a diplomat said.

By now, about 600,000 crossings later, the sight of people returning from La Linea just across the way with shopping bags crammed with mushrooms, tomatoes and fresh oranges has become commonplace.

In fact, so many residents of the Rock are spending their money across the border that the shopkeepers and restaurant owners are up in arms. Almost everything except coffee and liquor is cheaper in Spain, sometimes by half.

The businessmen, accustomed to

any discussion of the local economy is the planned phaseout of the navy dockyard, which employs 1,400 people, more than 10 percent of the tax base. Current plans are for the British to close it by the end of the year. To soften the blow, the government is negotiating with a private company, Appledore, for possible conversion to a commercially based ship-repair yard. But even then hundreds could be laid off.

Looming in the background of the official Spanish view, the restrictions on transporting goods are justified by noting that the partial opening was intended to unite families, not stimulate commerce.

From the official Spanish view, the restrictions on transporting goods are justified by noting that the partial opening was intended to unite families, not stimulate commerce.

Looming in the background of the official Spanish view, the restrictions on transporting goods are justified by noting that the partial opening was intended to unite families, not stimulate commerce.

This is just the sort of halfway opening we were always afraid Franco would do," reflected Peter Isola, a lawyer and politician who heads the opposition Democratic Party of British Gibraltar. "General trade on Gibraltar is suffering."

He sees a backlash coming.

"More and more people on this side are concerned about the deterioration in the economy. If this kind of opening stays on for a long time, it's going to arouse real anger and bitterness. I can just see those civil servants up in Madrid saying,

"My God, it's working, let's keep it going like this a few more months."

Parachutist Dies in Fall

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — A Finnish man fell to his death Monday when his parachute failed to open as he jumped from the 155-meter (512-foot) Kaknes tower in Stockholm, the police said.

Most Gibraltarians are of Mediterranean origin — the population is an amalgam of Spanish, Italian, Maltese, Jewish and North African backgrounds — and most speak Spanish in their homes. But they are fanatically pro-British in outlook and in adherence to institutions ranging from democracy to the infantry band that marches down Main Street to hand the keys of the city to the governor with the words "the fortress is secure and all's well."

British Resist Lifting of U.S. Ban on Arms for Argentina

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The possibility of the United States lifting restrictions on the sale of military equipment to Argentina, which is under study at the State Department, has met strong objections from the British government, according to U.S. officials and foreign diplomats.

The Reagan administration would like to patch up relations with Argentina, but it is still wary of British sensitivities. Relations between the United States and Argentina were badly strained after the United States supported Brit-

ain in the war in the Falklands Islands, which are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

The British say resumption of military sales could be misinterpreted by Argentine military planners as a sign of U.S. support. That, they say, could contribute to the Buenos Aires government making another misinterpretation of the kind that led to the invasion of the Falklands last year.

U.S. military sales to Argentina have been blocked for five years by a combination of actions, including a 1978 congressional ban that of alleged human rights violations and another embargo last year because of the Falklands invasion.

Reagan May Give Data on Soviet Arms

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration, seeking to enhance public support for President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and to counter the nuclear freeze movement, is considering stepped-up public disclosure of secret intelligence data on Soviet military capabilities, according to officials.

One example of this was expected to occur Wednesday when the Pentagon publishes a two-year update on Soviet military power. Officials said Monday that other such steps were under study.

Some administration officials said they would like to make public a classified briefing by the Defense Intelligence Agency that has been shown to some members of Congress and is described as very effective.

However, no formal proposal has been made to President Reagan on such a release of intelligence data, officials added.

There is apparent disagreement in the intelligence community about the scope of Soviet military expansion. Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday that there was an "analytical debate underway in the intelligence community" about the scope and nature of Soviet military expansion.

But Mr. Reagan expressed little doubt Monday in remarks to the National Coalition for Peace Through Strength, a conservative group seeking to build public support for his Pentagon budget.

"The Soviet military buildup has increased without letup for over a decade," Mr. Reagan told the group, according to a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes.

The president was urged by the group to declassify more secret intelligence data to turn around what polls indicate to be flagging public support for the president's military buildup.

Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama, ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, said: "We feel very strongly that the facts have not been presented, that the American people are denied facts on which to base good judgment."

He said, for example, that the administration should declassify materials about the accuracy of Soviet nuclear missiles.

U.S. Nun Defies Prelate's Order

New York Times Service

DETROIT — A Catholic nun is defying her archbishop's order to resign as state director of social services because she will not denounce the state-financed abortions that her department administers.

Archbishop Edmund C. Szoka is vowed to take the issue to the attorney if she does not resign. He

If President Ronald Reagan eventually decides to lift the restrictions, officials here say, the move will involve only small amounts of equipment, spare parts and training funds. It will be largely a symbolic gesture, they say, meant primarily to improve relations.

Officials also say the move as encouraging a change for the better in the political and human rights environment in Argentina in recent months. This includes the announcement last month that Argentina will hold general elections in October, the first in 10 years.

But it would also be designed to renew U.S. military contacts with

Argentina, officials add, and reflect Washington's effort to resume a larger role as an arms supplier in Latin America. West European companies and governments are increasingly filling that role in some countries and the Soviet Union is filling it in others.

For the existing restrictions to be lifted, Mr. Reagan would first have to certify to Congress that Argentina has made significant progress in human rights and that such military sales would be in the U.S. national interest.

The United States was never a large supplier of military equipment to Argentina, selling mostly

transport planes and spare parts. But in 1978 Congress banned such sales, although it allowed shipment of material under contract.

In 1981, Congress paved the way toward a restoration of military relations by dropping a requirement that Argentina had to give a full accounting of thousands of people who have "disappeared" in that country.

The action was undertaken for "humanitarian reasons" — the fact that many families were divided by the heavy cast-iron gates so that for years news of births and deaths had to be shouted across a 70-yard (64-meter) divide.

British sources say that Reagan administration officials have discussed the prospect of new military sales to Argentina with them and that their government has objected strongly.

"Any such move would be very unwelcome," a diplomat said.

Reagan Asks Churches' Backing

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

ORLANDO, Florida — President Ronald Reagan cautioned a conference of evangelical Protestants on Tuesday to avoid supporting, on a religious ground, any nuclear-freeze proposal that would weaken the United States militarily.

As supporters of a freeze on nuclear weapons demonstrated in Washington, Mr. Reagan told the 41st convention of the National Association of Evangelicals: "I urge you to speak out against those who would place the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority."

"I urge you to beware of the temptation of pride," he continued, "the temptation blithely to declare yourself above it all and label both sides as failing to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

Mr. Reagan who insisted that communism is "at the focus of evil in the modern world," made a broad appeal for support of his \$238-billion military spending request for 1984. He has been told by key Republican legislators that they do not have the votes to get the request approved intact.

In Washington, thousands of nuclear-freeze advocates and groups of opponents lobbied and demonstrated Tuesday as the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze in production of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, in his speech in Florida, reverted to the strong conservative rhetoric of his presidential campaign, linking communism and atheism as threats to world peace and advocating prayer in public schools. He also repeated his belief that parents should be informed before teen-age girls are given birth control devices at government-supported health clinics.

The president told the evangelicals that his administration shares their philosophical approach to public policy.

"I want you to know," he said, "this administration is motivated by a political philosophy that sees the greatness of America in you ... the institutions that foster and nourish values like concern for others and respect for the rules of law under God."

Mr. Reagan declared that the

real crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union is a spiritual crisis: "At root, it is a test of moral will and faith."

"I believe," he said, "that communism is another sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages even now are being written. I believe this because the source of our strength in the quest for human freedom is not material but spiritual."

Mr. Reagan told the group he would send a bill to Congress on Tuesday to legalize organized prayer in public schools and said he would also press for an anti-abortion amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

According to Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, Mr. Reagan stressed in a White House meeting with congressional leaders that U.S. combat troops would not be sent to El Salvador.

He has been under fire in recent

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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Kohl Presents His Chits

Americans should be pleased with the outcome of the West German elections, mainly because the Russians made them into a crude choice between East and West. Economic issues alone can explain Chancellor Helmut Kohl's triumph, but the Russians thought they would frighten the West Germans into deserting the NATO position on Euromissiles. Having interfered, Moscow stands rebuffed. There will be no cheap way to keep American missiles off the Continent; Western arms restraint will have to be bought in negotiations, with Soviet reductions.

Still, Americans incurred a clear debt in this contest. The early Reagan rhetoric on nuclear arms had become a political burden for the allies, particularly the West Germans. Mr. Kohl could uphold the commitment to deploy new missiles largely because he was promised, belatedly, that the president would seek a compromise on the number for each side. "Zero-zero" remains the White House slogan, but Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush let it be known that they would now accept, or even propose, a more flexible formula.

The chancellor presented his chits, to both Washington and Moscow, the moment his impressive 48.8-percent vote was posted: "We hope that our American friends, with our trust and support, will be able to come to a result that makes it possible to make peace with fewer and fewer weapons. But if there is no agreement [with Moscow], we are prepared to deploy new missiles later this year."

Forced to take sides, free Germany stands with the West. Given a real choice, it wants Europe's tensions relaxed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Unemployed

Unlike Americans, West Europeans gloomily expect their unemployment to keep increasing if not an economic recovery arrives. This implacable rise helps explain much that is going on in European politics — most recently the heavy vote against the left in the French municipal elections.

When France's Socialist government came into office nearly two years ago and embarked on a vigorous drive for jobs, the main effect was to weaken the currency. Unemployment is now moving upward again, and the voters do not like it.

The Europeans have built economies that are immensely productive but — for reasons having more to do with social structure than deliberate policy — rigid and poorly adapted to deal with change. They seem incapable of creating new jobs. As employment declines in older industries like steel, it is not being balanced by rising employment in new sectors. In Britain, the peak year for manufacturing employment was 1965. Since then, the number of manufacturing jobs has fallen by one-third, most of it in the past four years.

Even in wealthy West Germany, employment in manufacturing has been slowly declining ever since 1970. There has been some growth in the service industries, but not nearly enough to accommodate the numbers of young people now coming into the labor market. The Germans are accustomed to an absolutely stable labor force, and the rise in

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Conflict in Zimbabwe

The overwhelmingly dominant (and therefore presumably secure) Shona tribal majority, of which Mr. Mugabe's ZANU Party is the political expression, is explicitly intent on "teaching the Ndebele a lesson." The deployment of the all-Shona 5th Brigade and its methods verge on civil war. Yet another unnecessary African tragedy could be in the making.

If even the draconian security laws so conveniently inherited from Ian Smith's regime and so glaringly unenforced cannot produce a change against Mr. Nkomo, he and his people should be left in peace and the hunt for "dissidents" turned over to conventional law enforcement. Meanwhile, the claim that the horrors in Matabeleland were all got up by the foreign media has been exposed as specious.

—The Guardian (London).

Pressure, Still, on Kohl

Throughout the campaign, those outside West Germany tended to exaggerate the role that the Euromissile controversy would play in the election. The electoral debate was, in fact, dominated far more by social and economic questions.

Nonetheless, in many capitals the decision of the German voters was awaited with considerable anxiety. The size of some pacifist demonstrations — whatever might have been said about the real identity of their backers or organizers — could only increase concerns about a slippage of West Germany toward neutrality. The same was true of the evolution

—The Times (London).

The fact that the Greens have gained a foothold in West Germany's parliament is by no means a misfortune. Their induction into the practical system of parliamentary decision-making will undoubtedly help the different factions in the party to get into some sort of coherence.

But the aggressive, arrogant comments on the election results made by some of the leading Greens after the ballooning suggest that they are still very deficient in democratic comprehension and respect for majority decisions.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

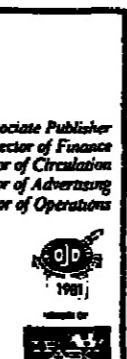
FROM OUR MARCH 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Alfonso to Barcelona

MADRID — King Alfonso will leave for Barcelona today by express train. The visit is regarded with considerable anxiety among all classes of society in Spain. Though Barcelona, from a commercial point of view, is the most prosperous and enterprising of Spanish cities, it has never distinguished itself for loyalty to the Alfonso dynasty. It is the headquarters of Republicanism and has received an unenviable notoriety as the center of a large and daring Anarchist party. But neither the Republicans nor the Carlist parties are a source of peril to Don Alfonso, except insofar as they create an atmosphere of hostility. The most formidable danger to the king would seem to come from the terrorists.

1933: No to the Gibson Girl

PARIS — Paris has something to say on the proposed entry of the "Gibson Girl" upon the fashion scene for spring. The first dress openings have been shown. Chic women are gathering daily to familiarize themselves with lines and curves, but down to the last moment there has been no evidence of a return to the mode of the late '90s. Whatever else may come out of the ateliers of the creators, by the time Parisians are ready to make a choice of gowns for the summer wardrobe, one thing is certain: The hats and dresses of 1933 have more bearing on the human head and figure than ever before. Practicality alone would kill the Gibson Girl were she to attempt a return to Paris, where every woman works now.



The Nonaligned: Prospects and Pitfalls

By Jonathan Power

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, made a forcible intervention Tuesday in New Delhi at the summit meeting of nonaligned nations, speaking from the shoulder as his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, would not have.

Unless the nonaligned nations regain their unity and become truly independent from both East and West, he asserted, there will never be solutions to the world's great problems — only confrontations.

The new secretary-general has decided to speak out in part because he is from a Third World country, Peru, and has strong personal feelings about this. But, more importantly, he has witnessed the growing impotence of the United Nations at a time when its services as an arbitrator, peacemaker and peacemaker are needed as at no time in recent history.

The nonaligned group is in an unusually strong position this year at the United Nations. To all intents and purposes it has a veto in the Security Council. This is because, by the luck of the annual draw, eight members of the movement are on the council, and it takes nine votes out of the total 15 to pass a resolution. This has not occurred in a decade.

But how will the movement use this power? There have been high moments before when the nonaligned nations have used their influence to save the superpowers from a head-on collision — in 1973, Yugoslavia, Peru and India marshaled the United Nations to rush a peacekeeping force to insert itself between the Egyptian and Israeli armies. The United States was on a full nuclear alert and the Russians were threatening to come to the Egyptians' rescue. It was the United Nations at its

best. There have been many other grand occasions. But too often the impression comes across of a Third World that can only preserve the harmony of the nonaligned movement by being aligned against the West.

In the Middle East the movement has sought to isolate Israel, when what is desperately needed is support for policies that will woo the Israelis and instill confidence in the United States.

The nonaligned nations have tried to impose some still-undefined, deadening economic superstructure on the world banking system. That would only work to encourage leaders to keep their money under the bed.

They have also played a hokey-than-thou tune that does not become countries that are riddled with their own wars, border disputes, racial antagonisms and religious persecutions.

An encouraging number of Third World countries have begun to realize that they do have to be more constructive and evenhanded. Much of it is in reaction to the effort of the outgoing chairman of the nonaligned movement, Fidel Castro, who, since the 1979 meeting in Havana, has sought to make the movement an overt supporter of his kind of foreign policy. But Third World outrage at the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan added to the tipping of the scales.

Nevertheless, there is still too much incoherence, ambiguity and ineptitude among the nonaligned. They need two things: a clearer self-image and good leadership.

They should recall how centralized government was born in England and France. It was in the Middle Ages when the hard-pressed bourgeoisie, the monarchy, and the more enterprising part of the church and the peasants got together and decided they had enough of feudal landlords and feudal barons quarreling over pieces of turf.

In the late Middle Ages the reformers took the monarchy as the rallying point. The task today is to support the United Nations, which like the monarchy in feudal days, is a body with many aspirations but no power. What is needed is a civilized constitutional framework where the world's disputes can be attended to, docented, and hopefully healed by people who work not from the perspective of narrow allegiances or short-term advantage but who have the long-term interest of the world at heart; people who acknowledge that law and reason should be the basis of life, not force or politics.

The second issue is that of leadership. Since the death of Tito there have been no leaders of great stature and wide acceptance in the Third World. India now holds the chairmanship of the nonaligned movement for the next four years. Indira Gandhi's touch on foreign policy has not been her strongest point. She has misstepped on the issues of Afghanistan and Cambodia. Yet she seems to be learning and her visits to the United States and the Soviet Union last fall revealed a much more confident, sure-footed politician. Her father played this international role cleverly. Can she repeat it? She has a team of seasoned, often brilliant, diplomats to draw on. She must "take the current when it serves, or lose [her] venture."

International Herald Tribune.

Agricultural Research: The Poor Reap the Gains

By Richard Critchfield

WASHINGTON — Here is a comforting thought at a time of financial crisis: For most of the world's hungry millions, the best form of birth control is a birthrate that is falling behind population growth. In Africa, food production is still falling behind population growth. But Asia — with about three-fourths of the world's poorest 1 billion people, most of them peasant cultivators — is at last starting to hold its own.

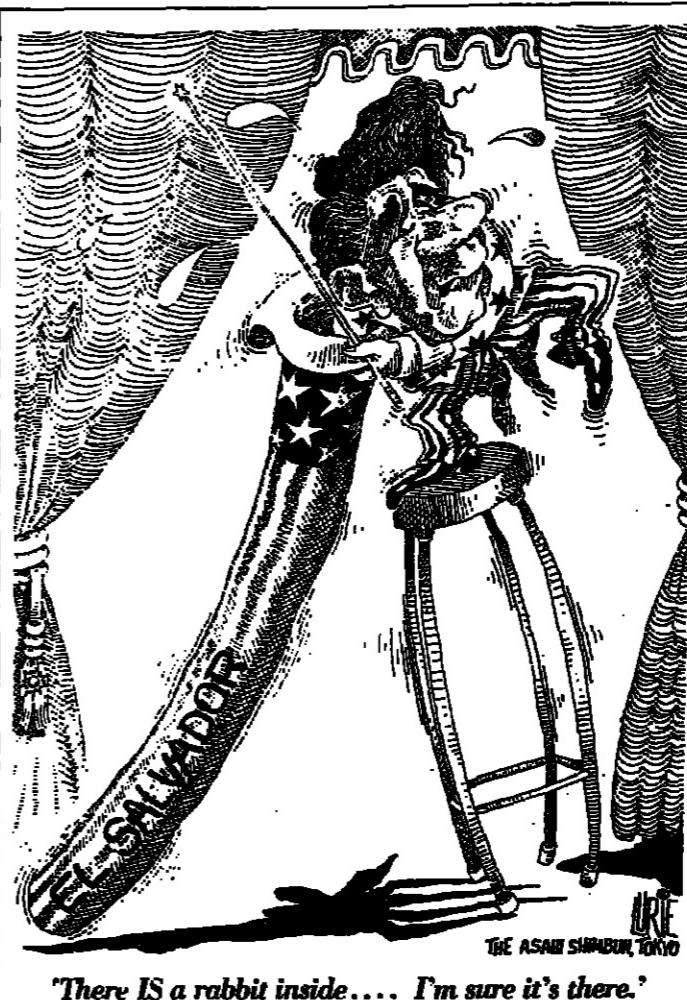
Except for the promise of technology, world agriculture is in a mess. Rich countries protect and subsidize their farmers (to the equivalent of \$15 billion in the United States last year), produce huge surpluses and often dump them as cheap food labeled "foreign aid" in the Third World.

Poor countries afraid of their hungry and restless city-dwellers take whatever imported food they can get and keep their own farm prices very low.

Domestic production suffers. The Third World's 1973 food trade surplus of \$1 billion became a \$14-billion deficit by 1980.

Agricultural research to put the Third World into its own agricultural stride is the sensible way out.

The writer is the author of "Villages" and other books on Third World development. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.



Huffing and Puffing From the Right

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The big bad wolves of the conservative movement are huffing and puffing these days, but they are not going to blow the house down. Not while he decides to vacate the White House, watch out. Then they can rattle the timbers.

Their unhappiness is symbolized by the protest votes they cast in the House last week against the Reagan-endorsed "jobs bill," and the protest votes they will cast this week against the Reagan-endorsed Social Security package. And a lot more complaints were heard when grass-roots conservative activists were in town recently for their annual conference.

Those grass-roots conservatives made it clear they do not like the Reagan deficits, and they do not like the tax hikes passed last year and threatened for this and future years. They do not like the fact that the Department of Education is still there, and some would say the same for the Department of State. They fret that Taiwan has not been made China, nor has abortion been banned, nor school prayer restored.

And they certainly do not like the makeup of the White House staff which, in the words of one complainant, treats the original, true-believer Reaganites simply as "a faction to be appealed."

The complaints that rain down on Mr. Reagan from these conservative precincts are not the same criticisms others would make. But it is hard not to sympathize with those who struggled for 20 years, from the early '60s until now, to install a "real conservative" government in Washington, and now find that it is not performing all the miracles they hoped would occur.

According to Donald P. Plucknett, the consortium's scientific adviser, some of the centers will be hard-pressed to launch new programs or even to support ongoing research.

Latin America's main center for food crops — in Cali, Colombia — has just

cut back its senior scientific staff

from 62 to 34.

The big development lesson of the 1970s was that agricultural technolo-

gists. A part of him has never left the conservative movement or its ideology to take up comfortable residence in Washington. When he talked to the conservatives at their conference, he reverted to the rhetoric of the movement, assuring them that "misdirected, overgrown government [is] the source of many of our social problems — not the solution."

Those words ring hollow to a some conservative spokesmen. In a some

Reagan professes his true conservative faith, it is very hard to challenge his sincerity. The man has spent too many years fighting the conservative battles to be thought a quitter — far less a hypocrite.

He recently told Human Events, the conservatives' favorite weekly: "At my age, there's going to be no change on my part ... I would just ask some of these conservatives to ask themselves, what am I doing here putting up with all this at my stage in life, if I weren't here to further the things I've been talking about?"

The conservatives cannot really mount an effective challenge. The frustration that some of them feel will have to be stored until it is time to fight for the succession. And then watch out, George Bush.

The efforts the vice president has made to establish a record of loyalty to Mr. Reagan do not cut much ice with the ideological conservatives. Their attacks on the White House staff — especially James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush's former campaign manager, and his deputy, Richard Darman — are ill-conceived attacks on "the Bush" government in government.

Of course, these folks do not like Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee or Senator Bob Dole of Kansas worth a darn either. But Mr. Bush is further up in the line of succession than those Republican senators, so he represents more of a threat. That is why he ranked far behind Representative Jack Kemp of New York in a poll of the conservative convention delegates, and trailed Senator William Armstrong of Colorado, another of their favorites.

When Mr. Reagan steps aside, Mr. Bush is going to feel the full force of the conservatives' blast. And it will not be just huffing and puffing then.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Toy' Protests

Regarding "New Syria Air Defense May Have Soviet Link" (IHT, Feb. 23):

Your article has struck a vibrant chord. Whether it is true or not, and whether it be the Russians or the Americans or others is but a detail; You have exposed a new aspect of the diabolical use of technology.

We now see the possibility of men staying peacefully at home playing a sort of fascinating Atari — electronic war-games — in which they drop bombs, shoot down, get shot down — except that it is all real.

We can imagine a general saying: "I've got to go to a couple of hours; I'll be back in a couple of hours; how about taking over for me? It's all going rather well — at the moment I'm winning."

In this game, there is no feedback; there is no possibility of getting hurt;

of getting killed; of having one's children killed. There is only the possibility of killing.

I agree that this is basically no different from politicians and military in by-gone times directing the war from home base — but now we are talking about the "thrill" of shooting someone down; of bombing a town and having it all come up on a screen.

It has been said that "the only difference between men and boys is in the price of their toys." Have we now reached the point where we, the toys, must say "stop?"

BERNARD BENSON.

Montignac, France.

Bishop's Grenada

Regarding "CIA Reportedly Planned More Against Grenada" (IHT, Feb. 28):

Remember the History

Regarding "Again, Germany Is in the Middle" (IHT, March 3):

Who does George W. Will think at-

tacked Germany in the 17th century or, for that matter, in the 20th century? It was Russia, which has been invaded five times by the West from Napoleon on (including the Crimean War, the two world wars and anti-revolutionary Allied expeditions in 1919-20). It is a pity Mr. Will's Professor Whatshishname never got down to the world wars, when Germany caused millions of Russian casualties. Perhaps then Mr. Will would have hesitated to use the word "impotence" for Moscow's attitude toward West Germany.

H. KONING.

London.

Bishop's Grenada

Regarding "Again, Germany Is in the Middle" (IHT, March 3):

Unlike President Reagan, I have lived behind the Iron Curtain. Com-

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS.

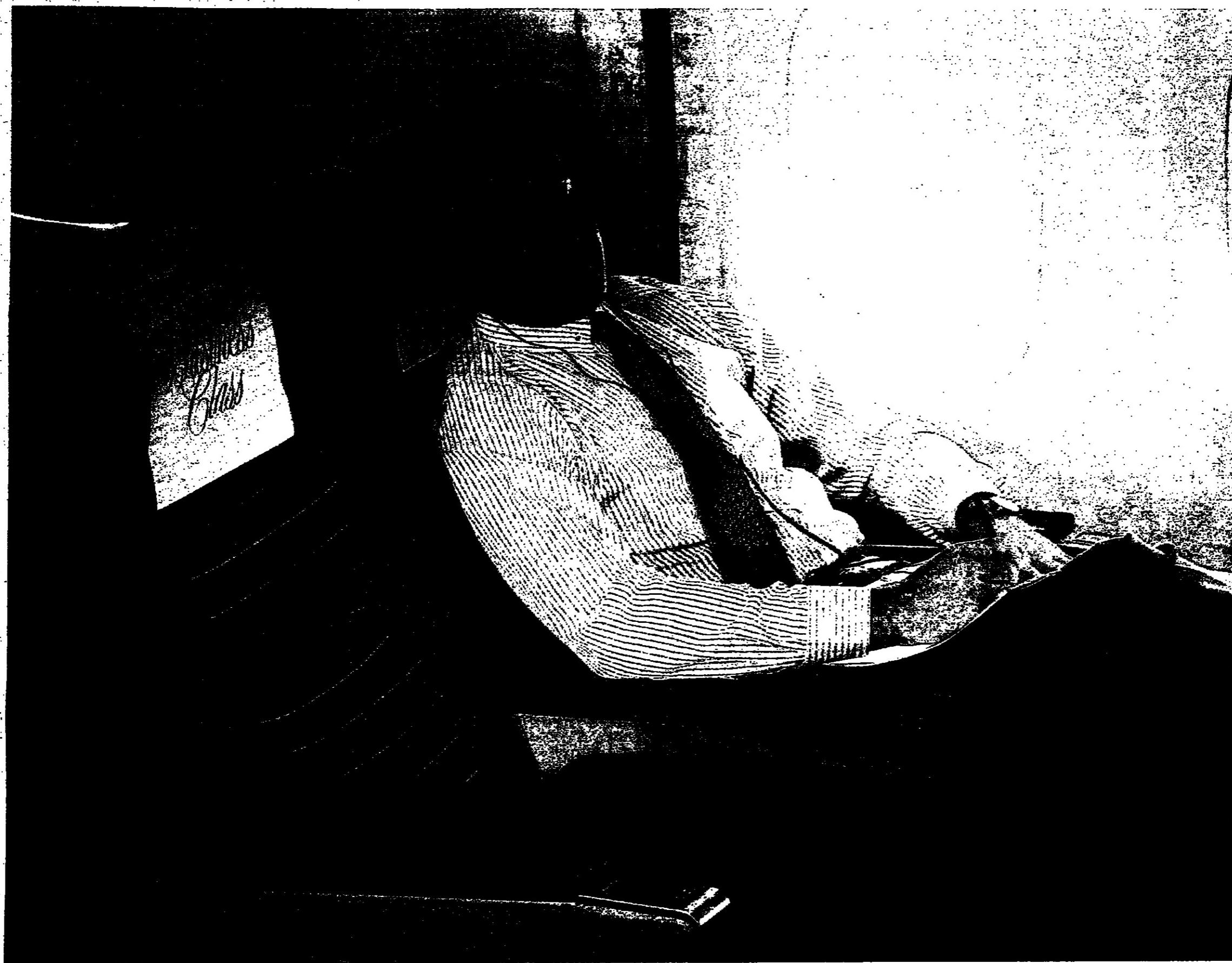
Sainte Anne, Guadeloupe.

A Vote for Centrism In Germany

By Joseph Kraft

BONN — The centrality of West Germany in world affairs found new expression in the election here Sunday, and not only because the Federal Republic lies at the crossroads of the East-West conflict.

This country has also entered the mainstream of economic and political democracy. There lies the true meaning of the sweeping victory won by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democratic Union.



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Theology Thwarts Religious Refugees

Dispute Between Soviet Pentecostalists Prolongs Stay in Embassy

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A 20-year personal and theological dispute between two strong-willed Russian peasants who once lived like brothers has frustrated the latest attempt to win freedom for a group of Soviet religious believers now in their fifth year as refugees in the basement of the U.S. Embassy.

The dispute involves Pyotr Vashchenko, 56, patriarch of the seven Soviet Pentecostal believers who burst past Soviet guards into the embassy compound and sought asylum in June 1978, and his cousin, Grigory Vashchenko, 55.

Grigory, a deacon in the fundamentalist Christian sect who was allowed to emigrate last summer, has refused to send Pyotr an offi-

cial invitation to join him in West Germany unless the older cousin concedes theological error.

Pyotr refuses to accept the condition, despite his family's desire since the early 1960s to leave the Soviet Union.

"They haven't gone this far on an issue of religious freedom to cave in to a cousin," a Western source said.

While it is not certain that an official invitation from Grigory would bring government permission for Pyotr and his family to emigrate, it would provide a face-saving opportunity to settle a case that has become an irritant to both Washington and Moscow.

Pyotr Vashchenko has pressed his desire to emigrate on religious grounds, contending that he and tens of thousands of other Soviet

Pentecostalists are not free to practice their revivalist faith. Publicity about the case has turned it into an embarrassment for the Kremlin which insists that this is complete religious freedom here.

An official invitation from Grigory, Pyotr's only relative living in the West, would allow the authorities to treat the case as one of family reunification, which is the only reason the Kremlin recognizes as legitimate for wanting to leave the country.

Grigory, who is married to an ethnic German, was permitted to emigrate with his wife in July, ostensibly so she could be reunited with her relatives in West Germany.

Western diplomatic sources said that in contacts with religious figures visiting from abroad, Soviet

churchmen loyal to the government have brought up Grigory's successful emigration. The diplomats said they interpret this to be a Kremlin suggestion that if Pyotr and his family would only comply with government demands, they might be allowed to leave.

Soviet officials have previously refused to consider the Vashchenkos' applications for emigration unless the refugees in the embassy first return to their home in Chernogorsk, about 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of Moscow in Siberia.

The Pentecostalists, who say they have been jailed, beaten and otherwise abused by the regime for 30 years, fear that if they leave the embassy now they will be persecuted more.

The refugees include Pyotr, his wife, Augustina, their daughters Lyubov and Liliya and another believer, Mariya Chmykhailov, and her son, Timofei.

A third Vashchenko daughter, Lidiya, was evacuated from the embassy to a hospital early last year when she went on a hunger strike to press the family's emigration demands. When she got out of the hospital, Lidiya went back to Chernogorsk.

Lyubov Vashchenko said she thought it was "a good sign for us" when Grigory was allowed to emigrate. The 30-year-old woman, who has learned English during her stay in the embassy and has become the family's spokesman, was interviewed in one of the two basement rooms the Pentecostalists occupy.

Miss Vashchenko said she sent Grigory an urgent request for an official invitation in September, but he refused, first by telephone and then in a long letter outlining his many theological disputes with his cousin, Pyotr. Some are esoteric; one involves the way in which fish must be killed and cleaned before a Christian may eat them.

Grigory was the pastor of the congregation in which Pyotr worshipped in Chernogorsk more than two decades ago.

They split in 1963 over an attempt by 32 Pentecostalists to get U.S. Embassy help in their effort to emigrate. Grigory, who had just been released early from a five-year prison term, criticized the 32 for "defaming Soviet power." Pyotr defended them and was excommunicated by his cousin.

Now, Lyubov Vashchenko said, Grigory is demanding as a condition for sending an invitation that Pyotr renounce those religious interpretations his cousin finds offensive and that he again recognize Grigory as his legitimate pastor.



Troops of Zimbabwe's Fifth Brigade prepare to leave a Bulawayo suburb after a search. The Associated Press

Zimbabwe Soldiers End Search For Dissidents in Black Suburbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Troops ended Tuesday a four-day sweep of black suburbs during which 500 people were reportedly detained, three persons were allegedly killed and the home of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, was

covered weapons that had been used to terrorize the people in the area," the government spokesman said. "The operation has been a success."

Yona Ncube, Mr. Nkomo's driver, was shot in his bed Saturday at Mr. Nkomo's home after he pulled a gun on soldiers searching the house, a government spokesman was quoted as saying in a Bulawayo paper, The Chronicle. The government has denied Mr. Nkomo's contention that he would have been killed if he had been home.

"When the security forces approached Nkomo's house, the driver, who was armed, pointed his firearm and aimed at the approaching security forces who shot him dead before he could fire," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

Another man was shot in the buttocks, The Chronicle reported.

The paper did not mention two other reported killings. Witnesses had said one man was shot while being interrogated by police near Mr. Nkomo's fenced-in bungalow and another at a roadblock as he was about to attack parliamentary police with an ax.

Truckloads of Fifth Brigade troops, soldiers of the First Paratroop Battalion and paramilitary police left during the night, pulling up roadblocks that had sealed the suburbs.

Stores, banks, hotels and factories reported that most employees had returned to their jobs Tuesday.

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Untouchables in Japan Fighting Prejudice in Jobs and Marriage

Reuters

KYOTO, Japan — Descendants of Japan's former caste of untouchables say they still face discrimination in employment and marriage nearly a century after untouchability was outlawed.

"Many people don't regard us as human beings," said one of the estimated three million descendants of the caste. "A really difficult problem is how to wipe discriminatory ideas from people's minds."

A public opinion poll conducted by the Kyoto City Hall indicated that nearly 40 percent of those surveyed thought, incorrectly, that descendants of the untouchables were racially different from the Japanese.

The survey also indicated that most people thought the caste's descendants were most often discriminated against in marriage, with employment second.

Some members of the minority group have formed a Liberation League to fight discrimination.

The caste's origins date from the ninth century, when Buddhists, who forbade the killing of animals, designated a group of people to bury the carcasses of cattle and horses and to run the leather industry.

Despite strong protests from the anti-discrimination league, 10 guidebooks published in recent years list the exact locations of Japan's buraku, most of them in the west of the country.

More than 100 large companies are known to have bought the guides. In response to criticism, some company executives, including a group in Kyoto, have set up special panels to shed light on the plight of the buraku people.

Hard-core members of the Shibusawa alliance insist that there be no negotiations with the government and that the airport be closed down; moderates are willing to negotiate with the government for better compensation.

Yet some residents, particularly those in large cities like Tokyo, where they are largely inconspicuous, do not want anti-discrimination campaigners to publicize the problem for fear of spreading prejudice against them.

The descendants of the group, many of whom still work in the leather industry, tend to live in neighborhoods that were once untouchables' ghettos or buraku.

The former imperial capital of Kyoto, which now has 1.5 million inhabitants, has 12 buraku communities, where 17,000 people live.

Buraku alleys were once too narrow for fire engines, and most houses had no toilets. But in 1952, when few cities or towns paid much attention to buraku living conditions, Kyoto began to develop the areas.

Now about 90 percent of the communities have been rebuilt with high-rise apartment blocks, community halls, nurseries, study rooms and other facilities, a city official said.

The survey also indicated that most people thought the caste's descendants were most often discriminated against in marriage, with employment second.

Some members of the minority group have formed a Liberation League to fight discrimination.

Sociologists partly blame the discrimination against buraku people on the use of detectives by some parents and employers to look into the social status of prospective inmates or employees.

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Lille Open

By Daniel Sacks

Associated Press

ILLE, France — One of the

youngest provinces in France is

located in the north, straddling the

Seine and Oise rivers.

It is the home of the

French town of Lille.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lille Opera Tackles 'Onegin'By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

LILLE, France — One of the testing grounds for the decentralization of culture in France is the Nord-Pas de Calais region, best known for its industry, coal mining and the scars of many of Europe's wars.

In the last few years the region has started new cultural enterprises from scratch or greatly expanded existing ones. It has acquired one of the newest of Europe's major music and arts festivals: the Lille Festival, with a vast program that stretches over six weeks in the fall. The festival's original director, Maurice Fleuret, is now director of music in the Cultural Ministry of France's Socialist government.

The Opéra du Nord, under Jean-Claude Casadesus, not only keeps up a busy schedule in its home region, but tours frequently, its next one being around France from March 18 to 31, ending with a concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris.

The Opéra du Nord, which is currently staging Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," was created in 1977, pooling the physical and financial resources of the area's three major cities. Under its general director, Eric Defoix, it produces opera and operetta mainly in two theaters in Lille; operates an Atelier Lyrique in Tourcoing, started two years ago under Jean-Claude Malgoire, with a repertory that encompasses Monteverdi and contemporary works; this season comes the Ballet du Nord, a troupe of 26 dancers under the direction of Alfonso Catà that gives its first performance — of three Balanchine ballets — Friday at its base in Roubaix. The money — the overall 1983 budget is 48 million francs — comes from the three cities, the Nord-Pas de Calais region (about one-third) and the state (about one-fifth).

Lille's bill of fare leans heavily on operetta, but it also has ambitions on the operatic side, including what might be termed a Pushkin cycle — Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" last year, the current "Eugene Onegin," and Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" for next year — all sung in Russian.

The "Onegin," which runs through next Sunday and is being filmed this week for regional television, was both satisfying and maddening in an all-too-familiar pattern — handsomely cast and musically sensitive, but outrageously perverse and overproduced.

Partly because of a growing pool of Eastern European singers active

in the West, partly because of the growing popularity of this repertoire, automatic performances of Russian operas are getting easier to come by. There were no Russians in the cast, but the Lille production pulled together a satisfactorily Slavic sound from several sources, backed by the understated and lyrical conducting of Henri Gallois, the house's music director.

The radiant Tatiana was Barbara Madra, a young Polish soprano from the Poznan Opera, who won deserved ovation from the public and the British baritone Neil Howlett, although under some vocal duress Sunday, was an excellent Onegin, warm-voiced and restrained in manner. Bulgarians filled three roles — Petranka Maleeva, a rich contralto Olga Tschilakova, a soubrette if not especially romantic Lensky, and Dimitri Petrov, perfectly at home in the depths of Glinka's aria. The solid casting extended to the mezzo soprano Joyce Castle, an American, as Madame Larina, and Maria Sanduleac, Romanian active in

the West, party because of the growing popularity of this repertoire, automatic performances of Russian operas are getting easier to come by. There were no Russians in the cast, but the Lille production pulled together a satisfactorily Slavic sound from several sources, backed by the understated and lyrical con-



Barbara Madra as Tatiana in Lille's "Eugene Onegin."

A 'Crystal Clear' Look at Problems of BlindBy Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — To Wyndham's from a much-acclaimed fringe run at the Old Red Lion has come Phil Young's improvised "Crystal Clear," a play about blindness that manages to avoid the pitfalls of becoming "Children of an Even Lesser God." Thus far, plays about blindness have either been thrillers ("Wait Until Dark") or sentimental romances ("Butterflies Are Free"), unless you count "King Lear."

But what Young and his admirable company of three (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) have come up with is a play about the importance of seeing into yourself even if you can't see anything much around you. What raises it to the level of such other plays about physical affliction as "Duet for One" is that this is neither a patronizing nor a coddling piece of theater. It is simply the story of three people, one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the play, trying to come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of vision.

In one sense, "Crystal Clear" is about the power politics of blindness, the way that some blind schools advise their pupils not to marry other blind people for fear of total inaccessibility to the sighted world. In another, it's a play about commitment to yourself as much as to other people, and in a third it's an acerbic play about public attitudes to blindness: At a hospital, one of the characters tells the receptionist he has suddenly lost his sight: "But have you," she asks him, "an appointment?"

"Crystal Clear" is a simple no-intermission succession of five scenes, each involving two characters at least one of whom is having trouble with internal or external vision. It's a play

about clarity of the spirit as well as of the eye, and as such works very well.

When I began going to the London theater 30 years ago, the West End was full of plays like Michael Wilcox's "Len," now at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio; gentle, literate, elegiac pieces to do with childhood or old age, the work of people like N.C. Hunter and Wynyard.

THE LONDON STAGE

Brown, which often turned up at the Haymarket with casts studded by dames and knights of the British stage.

They (the plays, rather than the dames or knights) got swept away by the Royal Court revolution of 1956 just as old revues got swept away by "Beyond the Fringe," and since then, the well-made play has been about as evident around London as the well-made ocean liner.

All the more reason, therefore, to welcome Wilcox's remarkably unfashionable and extraordinarily enthralling piece. It concerns one man's memories of his last year at a boy's prep school in 1956. The narrator (Jonathan Kent) is admittedly a rather special pupil in that his grandmother owns the school. His parents have been killed in an air crash, which means that the school is his life through the holidays as well as through the term; and it is from that unusual perspective, the schoolboy as eventual owner of all he surveys, that we are allowed to glimpse the off-duty staff.

There are only four other characters in the play: Patience Collier in wonderful form as the eccentric grandmother, Jean Anderson and Dennis Edwards as the sour couple who have been brought in to run the school until the boy

himself can take charge, and Wensley Pitney as the resident Mr. Ching in an old-schoolmaster performance which ought to win him just about every supporting-actor award going. You could not currently find a better-acted play than "Len"; whether or not you could find a better play depends largely on your fascination with the English private school system and its effects on the later life of its participants.

It would not be hard to make a case for "Len" being a plea for total and compulsory closure of all private schools in Britain tomorrow morning. It indicates memories of a place quite alarmingly cut off from outer realities, into which only "The Goon Show" is occasionally allowed to intrude via the radio, where the adult inhabitants are either mad, greedy, treacherous or showing a faintly dubious sexual interest in their youthful charges. But that is not what Wilcox is about here at all: They are merely incidental insights into the people who made up what could very well have been parts of his youth. At the center of this play is, instead, a powerful and almost Chekhovian lament for a lost world; a world, for all its failings and eccentricities, that contained something of value even if it was only isolation and spare time.

Seeing "Len" is like having somebody flip through an old album of their school photos for you; some are of extreme dullness, some are a bit blurred around the edges, but now and then there are sudden moments of quite remarkable clarity when you see what that school must have been like for that pupil. "Len" should be seen for Pitney alone, giving the most touching and nostalgic account of an old Englishman I have seen since the late Nigel Bruce gave up playing Dr. Watson to Basil Rathbone's Sherlock Holmes.

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Tuesday was V-day, for Versace, and it could not have happened to a nicer man. For this designer, who is only 36, has been working with a dedication and a sincerity that have won him, and his competent staff, respect and admiration. The standing ovation he got marked the culmination of a still short, but highly successful, career.

This is good news for Milan, too, where things have been going a bit stale lately. It gave the city a strong position on the fashion map again and made it clear that it is good to have a star.

The fact that Gianni Versace showed on a big runway this season instead of in his usual smaller locale was also good for him because his clothes are potent stuff for women who like to come on strong. The main merit of Versace's collection was in showing that he can do much more than beautiful separates that are often mere vehicles for Italy's outstanding fabrics and leathers. Tuesday Versace, with a total and totally personal look, was right up there with the best of Paris designers.

Finally, in a city that has never had good evening wear, Versace delivered the goods in a young and contemporary way. No big ball gowns here, but sexy, slinky metallic dresses made to disco the night away.

"I like pretty, sexy women," Versace said. There was no bulk at all, but closely fitting lines from the football shoulders to the skinny, short skirts. The combination of leather and fur, which ran through the whole collection, gave it an extra sensuous direction. Versace's black and white caviar variety or striped or big checks often combined with leather.

Other Versace details included contrasting hems (like fuchsia with black-and-white tweed), white satin quilting inside black leather coats and half-and-half suits, with one side black leather and the other giant houndstooth. His hot-stuff evening wear included metallic dresses that molded to the body like a second skin. In this very well pulled-together collection, accessories were outstanding; mainly Art Deco black and diamond ornaments as well as diamond buttons on long black gloves.

The strong black-and-white picture was broken up with a technicolor range which took in fuchsia, eggplant and stained-glass window blue and green. Other Milan collections have seemed short this season. Not Versace's, which was as long and as ambitious as ever.

Versace's Star Rises in Milan

Gianni Versace in a tweed and black leather combination.

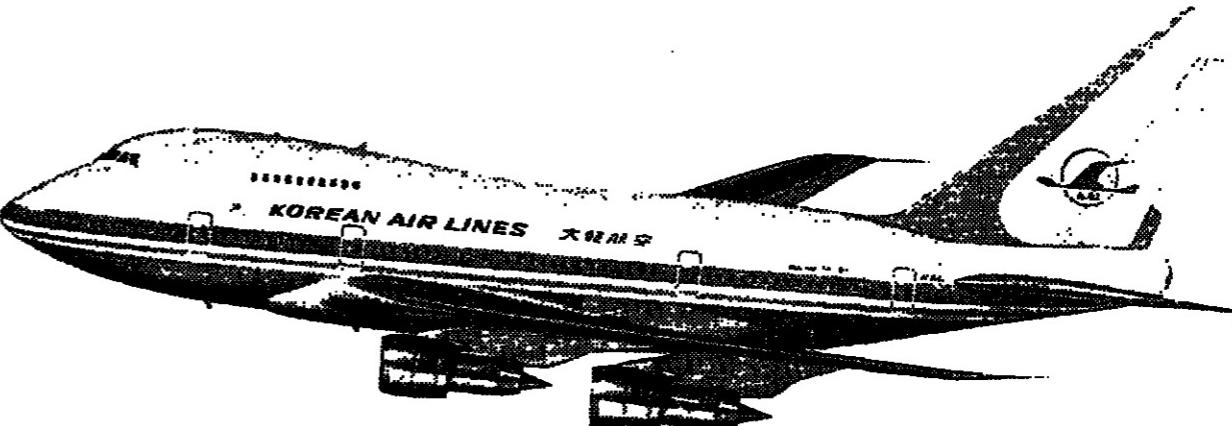
from the Italian intelligentsia. Their clothes are really more about lifestyles than about fashion, and the timelessness of their knits has become their greatest asset. This collection was more tailored than usual, with schoolmarmish dresses in cable-stitched knit and buttoned down the front.

Gear'd to easy living, Missoni's quilted poplin coats were lined with colorful plaid knits with matching, short and blousy sweaters. A new knit, which looked like a huge bee hive, appeared in fluffy coats and ponchos.

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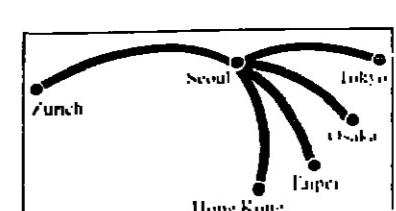
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INSIGHTS

Cambodia, Despite Signs of Recovery, Is Sliding Into a New Cycle of Poverty

By Elizabeth Becker

Washington Post Service

PHOM PENH — Too often, beds are hammocks strung across the one room serving as a home; food is washed in the sewer water that flows in open gutters down the city's streets; garbage is dumped on sidewalks and burned in the evenings. The people of Phnom Penh seem to be camping in, not living in, their once beautiful city.

Small wooden stalls set up in markets throughout the city sell luxury items that most people cannot afford. There are countless motorbikes for sale but, out in the countryside, transportation is so poor that the improved rice harvest cannot be shipped where it is most needed. Once again, malnutrition is taking the lives of Cambodia's young.

As a reporter who has worked in Cambodia during the civil war in the mid-1970s and had returned for a rare visit at the end of the Pol Pot dictatorship, I found this January that the seemingly miraculous recovery from the horrors of that dictatorship after the Vietnamese invasion of 1979 has come to a dead halt, and the country was sinking again.

One foreign expert describes the change in mood:

"At the beginning of 1981, people were coming out of their lethargy; they were full of enthusiasm. I guess I wanted to believe, like everyone else, that we were bringing this country back to life. We did not. That point is past."

In 1981, things began to deteriorate. The political process began extracting so much energy out of the people. The incredible poverty didn't really change — people found they still couldn't make ends meet. They can't understand, nor can I, the West's absolutely immoral position of supporting Pol Pot, and they became afraid again: afraid the Khmer Rouge will come back, afraid the Vietnamese will never leave,

Few Rudiments of Life

Now, four years after Vietnam installed the Heng Samrin government, most villagers still do not have the rudiments that most villagers in rural Southeast Asia take for granted: clean water, a measure of sanitation, a regular source of fuel and energy and a dependable supply of affordable food.

Health experts in the capital say that more than half the deaths in the city are due to the vicious cycle of malnutrition, unsanitary conditions and disease that flourishes in a tropical climate if basic needs are not met.

The accomplishments of the first years of liberation from the Pol Pot regime remain impressive. Schools have been established throughout the country. Villagers have returned to their homes and, organized into informal "mutual aid teams," have significantly increased rice cultivation.

But, beneath the heartening signs of recovery

— a raucous Sunday soccer match at Phnom Penh's sports stadium, the soft sounds of a classical xylophone ensemble accompanying members of the reconstituted ballet corps — Cambodia is sliding into a dangerous new cycle of poverty.

The reasons are many:

- The devastating legacy of Pol Pot's four-year rule, in which the entire country was uprooted and almost two million people died in the name of radical revolution.

Air of a Caretaker

- Vietnamese insistence that political indoctrination and consolidation come first at the cost of economic improvement.

- The constant drain of the war on the Thai border, where Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge troops and the now-allied forces of former Prime Minister Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler, are fighting the occupying Vietnamese Army.

- Refusal of the international aid community, led by the United States, to give more than emergency aid to Cambodia as punishment for its continued occupation by Vietnam.

- The failure of the Soviet Union to provide the major relief it promised, and the inability of Vietnam, hard pressed to cope with its own major economic problems, to fill the gap.

- The still-unprepared damage from the long civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, particularly from the bombing by American B-52 planes.

Little Reconstruction

Cambodia's people are disheartened. While grateful for the overthrow of Pol Pot, they had expected the Heng Samrin government to keep its word and rebuild the country as well as give them the basic freedoms outlawed under Pol Pot.

Because of the wars and revolutions and dislocations, there are few records, reports, statistics or even books available in Cambodia. Instead, one must rely on interviews, firsthand impressions and comparisons with the past. Recalling my earlier visits, I found that despite the government's assertions that recovery was complete in 1982 and actual development had begun, there is little reconstruction and only minor rehabilitation.

There has been almost no improvement in the key sectors necessary for development: transportation, energy, production and circulation of basic necessities and re-establishment of pre-war Cambodia's industrial base. In fact, the industrial base inherited from the Sihanouk and Lon Nol eras and largely maintained under Pol Pot has yet to be resuscitated.

The rubber processing plants on Phnom Penh's riverbank and the former Dumet pharmaceutical plant, which were operating just days before the Vietnamese invasion at the end of 1978, stand idle more than four years later.

Nor has the Heng Samrin government allowed the religious revival it promised in 1979. The authorities have suppressed Buddhism, the

faith of the vast majority of Cambodians as well as an important cultural underpinning.

I found the new Phnom Penh an unsettling mix of recent history. To get around, one must know the old names of the streets — Rue Charles de Gaulle, the Boulevards Monivong and Norodom. And there has been a return to deeply ingrained customs, such as working at a leisurely pace, stopping for a long rest at midday and celebrating countless holidays.

Air of a Caretaker

With most of the old elite dead or dispersed overseas, the most striking similarity is to the Lon Nol era, particularly the last years of the war. Now, as then, the ruling government has the air of a caretaker government: the foreign consul is the Vietnamese ambassador, not the American, and the country is far poorer.

Yet some current scenes bring back visions of 1974: officers riding around in chauffeur-driven white Mercedes-Benzes, automatic rifles or the rear-window ledges: soldiers treating friends to banquets in private restaurants. The scent of corruption is in the air.

Now, as then, private traders are growing fat and wealthy while many poorly paid bureaucrats moonlight, dabble in petty trade or solicit bribes. Now, as then, I had the feeling that a few people were keeping their fingers in a dike that could break at any minute. There the comparison ends, for there is no sign that the Vietnamese would accept defeat as the United States did.

There are remnants from the Pol Pot era as well. The Heng Samrin government has never reversed Pol Pot's nationalization of all property. In some areas the question is moot: In the country, people till the land as if they owned it. In the capital, residents are required to register with neighborhood authorities when they move into abandoned homes.

With no private claims to hinder it, the government has been free to redistribute property, and has done so largely equitably: a former French restaurant has become an elementary school, an old mansion houses four destitute families. But the best surviving or restored buildings invariably are headquarters for Vietnamese offices or Soviet missions.

There is another, more surprising reminder of the Pol Pot era: the officials manning the government offices, many of whom are survivors of the government that unleashed the bloodbath.

During the Lon Nol era, the singular greed of the new elite destroyed and demoralized Cambodian society, setting the stage for the government's defeat. Medicines for hospitals were sold on the black market. So was rice, and so was the ammunition needed to defend Phnom Penh.

Under the Heng Samrin government, a different obsession is arresting Cambodia's recovery: the Vietnamese obsession with Communism's indoctrination. In every sphere of life, the highest priority is given to educating the country's lead-

ers, bureaucrats and soldiers to accept the one political system prescribed from Hanoi.

Weekly study sessions are required for everyone on the state payroll, and that includes all but traders and small businessmen. A visitor hears anguished and frustrating stories: of doctors summoned for political courses at a moment's notice; of a hospital where six patients died when their nurses had to leave for political instruction; of crucial construction projects suspended for weeks while supervisors underwent political education.

Cambodian sources who must remain anonymous say one effect of the emphasis on political indoctrination is to frustrate and discourage the few skilled workers and professionals who survived the war years and Pol Pot.

"If I had taken the better jobs offered to me," one source said, "I'd worry all the time if I had said or done the right thing at work. I'd be taken away from my family for study courses and it wouldn't mean a thing for the country's development. I'm here to aid Kampuchea, not the Vietnamese."

The indoctrination is not confined to work hours. The people awake at 5 A.M. to loudspeakers blaring news bulletins, reminders of Pol Pot's horrors and invocations of gratitude to the Vietnamese liberators. Pictures of Ho Chi Minh, Marx and Lenin hang side by side in public buildings, schools and factories.

In conversations with officials, the litany of political priorities is always headed by Cambodia's militant solidarity with Vietnam. Next is the solidarity of Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — then, solidarity with the socialist world and, finally, solidarity with all peace-loving people.

These are not empty phrases, for they guide how Cambodia has asked for and accepted help from abroad. The politicization of aid is perhaps the most controversial issue in the country and the most crucial for Cambodians who wish for a speedier economic recovery.

Sharp Decline in Aid

In 1979, when they drove out the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese provided the aid and expertise Cambodia needed to get back on its feet; the Soviet Union provided food aid as well. But the Soviet record since has been dismal. According to Cambodian sources, Moscow has failed to provide at least two-thirds of the aid it promised, including crucial projects to repair electric power plants. Phnom Penh's water system and major highways.

The Vietnamese now provide essentially their own needs as an occupying force — the upkeep for an army of more than 160,000 soldiers and thousands of advisers. In Hanoi, Vietnamese officials justify this lack of aid by saying repeatedly that Cambodians eat better than Vietnamese.

Although little aid comes from Communist nations, the Cambodians are obliged to praise them as saviors. At every showcase of recovery i



Elizabeth Becker/The Washington Post

visited, the Soviet bloc was hailed for providing the aid. On closer inspection, it usually turned out that noncommunist aid was at least as crucial.

"The ministries want to squeeze us for money," one relief worker complained, "but not give us the role we require if we're going to develop anything in this country."

"The government has refused to let the International Red Cross search for survivors of the Pol Pot years whose relatives have left the country. Foreign public health officials have been refused direct contact with Cambodians."

"The state doesn't want anyone but their ministry figures working with the people," one relief official said.

Under these conditions, many agencies are phasing out their aid and concentrating on their offices. But the workers stay on, pleading just to keep their shingles hanging in Phnom Penh until better times.

"We all stay because we have seen the suffering of these people struggling to make a life for themselves," one official said. "They have made the most out of whatever help we've given them, with tremendous effort and courage. Considering what they have to put up with, you can't imagine where they got the vision."



Elizabeth Becker/The Washington Post

Two young girls in Cambodia, where many children suffer from malnutrition.

Cambodia's Young Get Love, but Not Enough Food

Malnutrition and Poor Sanitation Persist Amid the Rhetoric of Vietnam's Occupation

Washington Post Service

PHOM PENH — Cambodia's conflicting programs to aid children and their mothers, the most vulnerable victims of the country's series of tragedies, provide a revealing case study of how the politics of colonization is thwarting Cambodia's recovery.

As in most Asian countries, children come first in Cambodia. But the country's traditional love and respect for them has proved insufficient in the face of problems imposed by the Vietnamese occupation.

Foreign and Cambodian professionals in the health field are finding much of their labor undermined by countervailing requirements for turning Cambodia into a loyal colony.

The political group charged with helping mothers and children is the Women's Association, one of three large organizations whose main function is recruiting the population into the political system and ultimately into the re-vised Communist Party.

65% Are Women

Ros Sery, an official of the Women's Association, said women were the country's most desperate population group when Pol Pot was thrown four years ago. "Because of the mass murders under Pol Pot," she said, "the population is now 65 percent women, and half of those are widowed."

But when asked what her group was doing to help the women, she described political pro-

grams, saying the association was trying to ensure that women contributed to production and was trying to persuade Cambodians to stop fighting the regime.

Two years ago the association declared malnutrition a problem of the past and has refused to initiate educational programs on nutrition.

We Need Help

Moreover, the regime has decided the country needs more babies. So the Women's Association now urges women to have as many as possible.

Dr. Ang Sarun, the official of the Ministry of Public Health in charge of the protection of mothers and children, is concerned that the government encourages a high birthrate and prevents there from being malnutrition.

"Please make an appeal for me," she said. "Our birthrate is at least 5 percent and the infant mortality rate — I don't have figures; how could I? — is extremely high. This is urgent. We need help."

In a recent report, a team from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization found that more than half of Cambodia's young suffer moderate to severe malnutrition. The United Nations team visited seven Cambodian provinces and found the diet of the children and their families poor.

The children suffering the most severe malnutrition were those just off breast-feeding — 1 to 3 years old — and those over 6 who had yet to recover from the misery of the Pol Pot era.

Another problem is Phnom Penh's water supply. "We don't even have chlorine for our water," the doctor said. "Hygiene is impossible in this situation." Yes, the Soviet Union promised to fix our water system but now they say maybe they can begin in 1990."

Independent experts support Dr. Sarun's assertions. The city's water has not been treated in years. The chlorine supply ran out last year and was supplemented by emergency donations from international and private relief organizations.

Capital Is a 'Disaster'

"Phnom Penh may look better to some eyes," one expert said, "but underneath it is a disaster. It's hard to say which kills off the children: the miserable malnutrition or the abysmal sanitation."

There have been successes: The school system has been restored after Pol Pot dismantled it and put small children to work in the fields, factories and the army. And Dr. Sarun said malnutrition is not as bad as it once was.

But one of the larger questions facing children after the war years and the Pol Pot regime has not been resolved — family reunification and the predicament of orphans.

The government has refused to allow the International Red Cross to assist in the reunification of families whose members are divided between Cambodia and Western countries. There is no clearinghouse in Cambodia; requests from

families overseas to find missing children or other relatives go unanswered.

The governments in Phnom Penh and Bangkok have not even agreed on how to return 100 orphans in Thai border camps who have discovered their families are alive in Cambodia.

Adoption Not Permitted

Fears that these children might be placed in orphanages rather than with their families are unfounded. There are five orphanages in Phnom Penh and another five in the provinces according to government figures. They are not orphanages in the traditional sense because adoption is not permitted.

Only the estimated 4,000 children who live in state orphanages have been completely cast by the state. And there, too, political nation comes first.

One foreign expert said the government in its policies toward children as well as in other fields, has become trapped in its own propaganda.

"Pol Pot was such a monster one doesn't need to invent stories about what he did," the expert said. "But this government has to blame everything on Pol Pot. What do they do when the 20-year-olds die from malnutrition? They have to say it's because the Pol Pot era. They have to say the malnutrition doesn't exist. It goes on like that."

"They revise history to blame everything on Pol Pot and at the same time can't see the reality of the country today."

ELIZABETH BECKER

And to avoid a resurgence of militarism, which made the German soldier one of the most efficient and feared fighting men in the world, the West German government adopted the concept of the citizen-soldier when the armed forces were formed in November 1955. Conscription is said to reinforce the concept.

"Our draftees come from all walks of life," General Glanz, the chief of staff, said. "They will have shared a common experience with people they might not otherwise have associated with. We think this is important, it enhances our democracy and fosters national unity."

Today's West German soldier is not expected to be a blindly obedient servant of a state within a state, as under the old Prussian concept. He is considered a civilian devoting part of his life to the defense of his country while retaining high rights and duties as a citizen. He could not escape responsibility for atrocities by arguing that he was obeying the orders of a superior; he is forbidden by law to obey any order that would result in anything that could be considered a war crime.

His behavior is based on *innere Führung*, or self-leadership, a concept developed by General von Baudissin. The concept holds that the soldier performs his duties not because he is ordered to, but out of a sense of responsibility to society.

"The curious and unique system of *innere Führung* is politically important," Mr. Alford, the British specialist, said. "It has enabled the Germans to build a substantial military force without the political consequences of the accusations of militarism."

West German officers say the concept has become so deeply ingrained that it is no longer a subject of controversy, as it once was. Yet they admit that its validity could be tested only in a war.

West Germany is the only member of NATO that has placed its entire army field forces —

now allies. The Franco-German hostility of the past has been buried. France now supports a militarily strong West Germany as an effective protection of its own interests.

Military and civilian officials insist that there are enough yardsticks even without the test of combat to show that the army is an effective fighting force.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Amex Details European Change, Exporting U.S. Austerity Drive

Amex, the U.S.-based minerals company that has been stung by the plunge in commodities prices and is scaling back its U.S. operations, has brought its austerity drive to Europe. A series of appointments announced recently clears up uncertainty that arose late last year after the company named Erika Tordjman president of Amex Europe.

Mr. Tordjman said the Paris-based Amex Europe would be responsible for coordinating all of Amex's activities in Europe. "We hope to gain greater efficiency with this reorganization," the 37-year veteran of the company said. She said that Amex Europe would follow a "hard austerity program" and that she expected further changes in the months ahead. "No jobs have been lost — not yet," she added.

Reporting to Mrs. Tordjman is Eric R. Braithwaite, responsible for sales, research and development for chemicals; Hans Ingrodt in charge of coordinating metal sales; Michael H. Kroen, head of sales and market development for coal in Europe; Wolfgang E. Lauprecht, responsible for research and development for metals and technical information in Europe; Walter Marling, in charge of planning, control and finance; Cvetko Nikolic, responsible for marketing of metals; Gisbert Witkamp, head of European plants; and Jacques Verley in charge of public relations.

Mr. Braithwaite is based in London; Mr. Lauprecht in Düsseldorf and Mr. Witkamp in Rotterdam. The others are in Paris.

Treasury Management Venture



Paul Chertkow

Paul Chertkow, who has been named chief economist of International Treasury Management, predicts that the dollar's long-awaited decline will be short-lived.

Like many other analysts, he sees the dollar continuing to weaken against the Deutsche mark during the second quarter in light of the conservative coalition's victory in the West German election. But, he predicted, the dollar will rebound in the third quarter as heavy treasury borrowing and private credit demands push up interest rates.

Such forecasts are among Mr. Chertkow's duties at International Treasury Management, a new joint venture between Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its Marine Midland unit. The company offers treasury management services to corporations, financial institutions and government agencies.

With offices in New York, London, Singapore and Hong Kong, the company combines the resources of Marine Midland's 10-year-old international treasury management unit with the broad market base provided by Hongkong & Shanghai's global operations, particularly in Asia and the Middle East, according to Stuart H. Windt, managing director of the joint venture and a senior vice president at Marine Midland. He and Mr. Chertkow are based in London.

Other senior officers of the venture include David C. Pinchin, global manager, New York; Graham E. Healey, regional manager, New York; Gordon A. Tillett, regional manager, London; Michael P. Lee, regional manager, Singapore; and Robert J. Hall, regional manager, Hong Kong.

Other Appointments

Martin White has been named a senior vice president of First National Bank of Chicago, based in London as area head for the Middle East and Africa.

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking (Europe) in Brussels has appointed Naoto Saito managing director, succeeding Sami Hinata, who is returning to Tokyo as deputy general manager of international finance.

Joining the London office of the New York-based executive search firm Russell Reynolds Associates as an associate director is Roderick C. Gow, formerly with Barclays Bank in New York.

Alfonso Budde has been appointed vice president, economic evaluation, logistics and technical liaison, of Enexy Chemical, a Zurich-based subsidiary of the Italian state-owned energy company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Yes Crepet, general manager of the French region for Dow Chemical Europe, has been named a vice president and a member of the operating board. Dow Chemical Europe is based in Horgen, Switzerland.

Union Bank of Switzerland, Geneva, has appointed Eric Schaefer vice president in charge of international corporate relations.

Guido Savagnone has been named general manager and chief executive of Banco di Sicilia and Ottavio Salomone has become deputy general manager.

Bernhard Kaseborn has been appointed managing director of Midland International Trade Services (Germany) in Hamburg, succeeding Walter Leth, who retired. Helmuth Bohmeyer succeeds Mr. Kaseborn as chief executive and chairman of the managing board of Midland Export Creditbank, the Austrian export finance subsidiary of Midland Bank Group International Trade Services.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 8, excluding bank service charges.									
	S.	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gdr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.	SDR
Equity	U.S. Envoy								
Amsterdam	2,625	3,999	110.84	287.05	—	5,023	729.55	307.6	—
Brussels (a)	47.21	71.06	19,708	4,976	3,248	17,7845	22,02	5,475	—
Frankfurt	2,795	3,6125	—	35.00	—	5,074	114.59	37.20	—
London (b)	1,5005	2,000	4,600	100.00	2,128.53	1,248.00	1,248.00	32.00	—
Hamburg	1,472.06	2,171.09	575.75	207.00	564.43	30,112	492.34	74.07	—
New York	1,472.06	1,472.06	4,151	1,044	0.07	3,748	0.9711	0.085	0.1102
Paris	6,075	10,20	4,151	1,044	4,811	257.00	14.50	33.37	79.48
Zurich	2,0585	3,0739	63.70	30.05	0.1448	77.28	4,340.00	—	23.85
1 ECU	0.981	0.6301	6,4752	1,344.24	2,518	44,739	1,9451	8,1699	—
1 SDR	1,0984	0.7256	2,699	7,458	1,544.34	2,873	57,1113	2,248	9,3812

(a) Sterling = 1,0984 Irish £.
(b) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*1 Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000)

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9 1/2	—	3 1/2 - 3%	11 1/2 - 13%	—	20 - 21 1/2
2 M.	9 1/2	—	4 1/2 - 5%	11 1/2 - 13%	—	15 1/2 - 16 1/2
3 M.	9 1/2	—	4 1/2 - 5%	10 1/2 - 12%	—	13 1/2 - 14 1/2
6 M.	9 1/2	—	5 - 5 1/2	10 1/2 - 12%	—	11 1/2 - 12 1/2
1 Y.	9 1/2	—	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	10 1/2 - 12%	—	10 1/2 - 11 1/2

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Bank Base Rate	11 1/2	11
Federal Funds	8 1/2	8 1/2	Call Money	11	11 1/2
Prime Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	90-day Treasury Bill	10,25/10,27/10,27	—
Broker Loan Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	3-month Interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2
Commercial paper 30-180 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	Intervention Rate	—	12%
3-month Treasury Bills	8 2/2	8 2/2	Call Money	—	12%
6-month Treasury Bills	8 2/2	8 2/2	One-month Interbank	13%	13%
CD's 30-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	3-month Interbank	12	13%
CD's 60-90 days	8 1/2	7 7/8	6-month Interbank	12 1/2	13%

Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	CRT
Hong Kong	427.00	428.00	428
Luxembourg	428.00	429.00	429
Paris (125 kgs)	430.00	430.00	429.00
Zurich	428.00	418.50	428
London	422.25	417.50	422
New York	418.00	418.00	418

Official Ratings: For London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing figures for Hong Kong and Zurich; New York, Hong Kong and London. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Economic Reform Backfires in Poland

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Casting about for a way out of Poland's desperate economic crisis, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and his aides came up with "Socialist renewal," a program of reform that was supposed to revitalize the Communist system by giving more decision-making power to local factory managers and, perhaps someday, even to workers' councils.

Much of the decentralization effort is being quietly thwarted by entrenched party bureaucrats. But one that has taken hold — allowing factory managers to set prices and wages — has spawned a runaway inflation that is threatening Poland's frail prospects for recovery.

Poland's economy has been crippled by a lack of raw materials to feed its factories, which are already in debt to the West by an estimated \$27 billion and have been troubled by a work force resentful over the crushing of Solidarity, the independent trade union.

The economy is torn by two forces. The country's rulers are now faced with, on the one hand, a currency whose value continues to fall because of its overabundance, and on the other, an inability to produce enough meat, shoes, automobiles, television sets or almost anything else to satisfy demand.

A major indication of the problem is the oversupply of the currency, the zloty. Experts have estimated the money supply to be about 500 billion zlotys (\$3.8 billion), more than can be spent on available consumer goods. That excess of zlotys was largely caused by a wave of wage increases in recent months put through by the newly independent factory managers.

But some managers have taken the reforms beyond allowable limits. The official press recently carried reports of a spot inspection of various enterprises that resulted in the director of a crane factory in Gniezno being taken before prosecutors for handing out more than 6 million zlotys in bonuses in December. The inspection also reportedly resulted in the dismissal of a number of other managers, including the directors of an agricultural cooperative, a chemical plant, a textile mill and an electronic factory, for excess generosity.

"The excess zlotys have a pernicious effect running through the whole economy," said a Western diplomat specializing in economic analysis. "The projections for further increases are stupendous."

Acknowledging problems, General Jaruzelski told a Communist Party conference recently that the economic reform was a "prematurely born

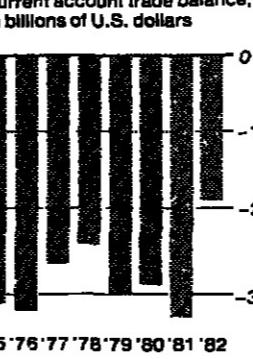
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



Empty shelves such as these are typical in Warsaw shops.

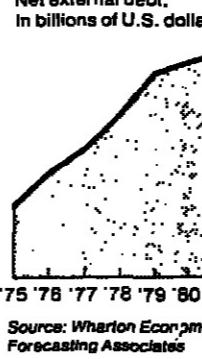
Its Trade Deficit Is Shrinking

Current account trade balance, in billions of U.S. dollars



But Debt Still Grows

Net external debt, in billions of U.S. dollars



Source: Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates

Peru Asks \$880 Million in New Loans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt
30 Trn	114,061	111,755	111,420	111,420	-516
508.74	511.12	506.05	502.94	511.12	-5.16
128.42	129.24	127.77	127.77	128.24	-0.48
65 SIA	451.41	452.41	449.41	452.41	-0.48

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, March 8**Market Diaries**

High	Low	Close	Chg/pt	
Volume				
Composite	154.05	150.70	151.56	-0.45
Industrials	172.80	169.81	169.68	-0.27
Utilities	63.20	62.00	62.60	-0.45
Transport	128.10	127.80	128.10	-0.20
Transco.	26.98	26.40	26.53	-0.24

*Included in the sales figures.

AMEX Stock Index

Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low	Chg/pt
Volume					
Composite	231.14	225.82	225.82	225.82	-5.32
Industrials	224.95	218.79	218.79	218.79	-6.16
Utilities	22.20	21.70	21.70	21.70	-0.50
Transport	125.20	123.90	123.90	123.90	-1.30
Transco.	22.94	22.40	22.40	22.40	-0.54

*Included in the sales figures.

AMEX Most Actives

Buy	Sales	%Share
Mar. 7	259,129	57,793
Mar. 4	224,954	548,729
Mar. 2	225,949	548,779
Mar. 1	225,949	567,979

*Included in the sales figures.

NASD: Index

Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low	Chg/pt
Week					
Month					
Year					
Total	119,000	118,000	118,000	118,000	-1,000
Texaco	118,000	118,000	118,000	118,000	-1,000

*Included in the sales figures.

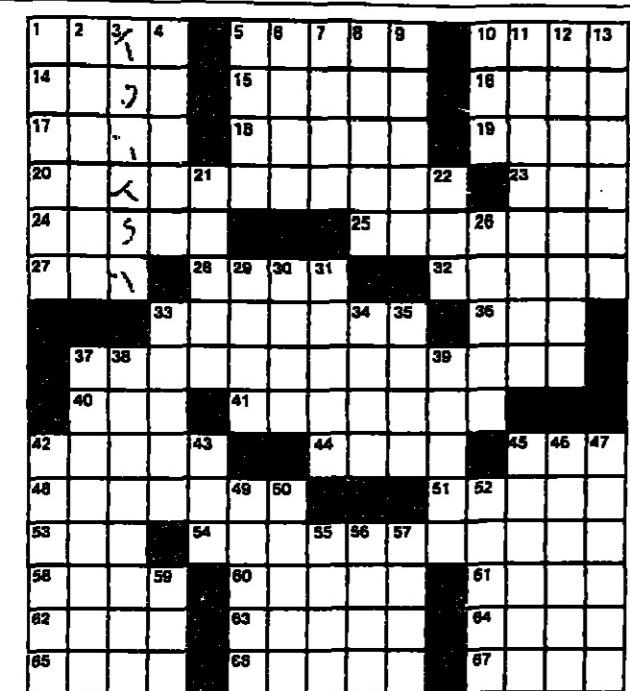
**Included in the sales figures.

***Included in the sales figures.

****Included in the sales figures.

*****Included in the sales figures.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 "How — the little busy bee"
- 5 Cut — (be stunning)
- 10 Cut short
- 14 Neighbor of Poland
- 15 — Domingo
- 16 Sept minus one
- 17 Consumer
- 18 Saphead
- 19 — acetate (banana oil)
- 20 Woody vine
- 23 — Reversal
- 24 Optical device
- 25 Stand for a-brac
- 27 Compass point
- 28 U.N. member
- 32 Chaplain
- 33 Kitchen implement
- 36 Station auto
- 37 Barley site: 1876
- 40 Literary collection
- 41 Abusive expression
- 42 One of the Barber States
- 44 Close by
- 45 Honest —
- 48 Sandy

DOWN

- 1 Counterpart
- 2 Legendary Gaelic poet
- 3 Carrier of sleeping sickness
- 4 Creator of truthful James
- 5 Star: Comb. form
- 6 European black birds
- 7 Once more
- 8 Broadcast
- 9 Chinese province
- 10 19th-cent. alliance
- 11 Mnemonic
- 12 "Thunderous silence," e.g.
- 13 Moslem title of respect
- 14 — Field
- 15 Procurator of Judea in 35 Down only
- 16 — forth
- 17 Light blow
- 18 Fortune-teller's card
- 19 — Antilles
- 20 — Island of the Netherlands
- 21 — Soul
- 22 — Fortune-teller's card
- 23 — Stone: Comb.
- 24 — Ruler
- 25 — Leone
- 26 — feature
- 27 — Sapse
- 28 — Cursive script
- 29 — Auction
- 30 Short distance
- 31 Harp
- 32 — Soul
- 33 — Stone: Comb.
- 34 — Respect
- 35 — Masefield was one
- 36 — Appetite
- 37 — Tarrach of Galilee
- 38 — Mortarboard
- 39 — Canal
- 40 — Great Lakes canals
- 41 — Springer from Zeus's head
- 42 — Neighbor of Tibet
- 43 — Property
- 44 — U.S.C.G. group
- 45 — Well
- 46 — National state
- 47 — altogether
- 48 — in the sack
- 49 — Not one, to Ozark Ike
- 50 — Roman's id follower

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C	F	C	F
10	11	11	12
11	12	12	13
12	13	13	14
13	14	14	15
14	15	15	16
15	16	16	17
16	17	17	18
17	18	18	19
18	19	19	20
19	20	20	21
20	21	21	22
21	22	22	23
22	23	23	24
23	24	24	25
24	25	25	26
25	26	26	27
26	27	27	28
27	28	28	29
28	29	29	30
29	30	30	31
30	31	31	32
31	32	32	33
32	33	33	34
33	34	34	35
34	35	35	36
35	36	36	37
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41	42	42	43
42	43	43	44
43	44	44	45
44	45	45	46
45	46	46	47

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 8, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The symbols indicate the frequency of quotations: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) irregular.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., S.A.	\$12,223	(d)
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	\$F 72,725	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 20,000*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 10,000*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 5,000*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 2,500*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 1,250*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 625*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 312.50	(d)
BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG PB 229 Bern	\$T 21,400	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 10,200	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 5,100	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 2,550	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 1,275	(d)
BANCA POPOLARE GRANDE BRETAGNA & P.L.	\$T 22,531	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 11,265	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 5,632	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$T 2,816	(d)
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	\$1,230*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,230*	(d)
CARTER INVESTMENT F.F.M.	\$M 19,12*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$M 9,560*	(d)
FIDELITY POS. (U.S.) Hamilton, Boston	\$3,2723	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$3,2723	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,686.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,114.9	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$787.25	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$454.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$282.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$141.25	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$84.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$51.25	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$30.625	(d)
G.T. MANAGEMENT (U.S.) LTD	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$300*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$150*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$75*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$37.50	(d)
JARDINE FLEMING POS 70 GPO Edg	\$3,225*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$3,225*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,612.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,008.75	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$605.00	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$372.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$231.25	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$143.75	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$84.375	(d)
LLOYDS BANK INT. POS 43 Geneva 11	\$F 1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 300*	(d)
MERCHANT BANK & TRUST CO. Ltd.	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$300*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$150*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$75*	(d)
PARISBAS GROUP	\$7,975*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$7,975*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$3,987.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$2,690.00	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,727.50	(d)
R&C Investment Mgrs. POS 24 Geneva 11	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$300*	(d)
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$300*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$150*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$75*	(d)
SWISS BANK CORP.	\$F 1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 1,200*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$600*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$300*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$150*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$75*	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$37.50	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$18.75	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$9.375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$4.6875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$2.34375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$1.171875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.5859375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.29296875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.146484375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0732421875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.03662109375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.018310546875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0091552734375	(d)
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(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0011444091796875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00057220458984375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000286102294921875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0001430511474609375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00007152557373046875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000035762786865234375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000178813934326171875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000894069671630859375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000004470348358154296875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000022351741790771484375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000111758708953857421875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000558793544772287109375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000002793967723861435546875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000013969838619327177734375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000069849193096635888671875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000349245965483179443484375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000001746229827415897219221875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000008731149137079486096109375	(d)
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(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000010913936421349357620136875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000000054569682106747788100734375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000002728484105337389405036875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000000013642420526686947025184375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000000068212102633434735125921875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000000003410605131671736756296875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000000017053025658358783281484375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.00000000000852651282917939140421875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.000000000004263256414589695702109375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000000021316282072948478510546875	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000000010658141036474239252734375	(d)
(d) Bond Fund	\$0.0000000000005329070518237	

SPORTS

Mahre Clinches 3d Ski Title With Giant Slalom Triumph

By Bob Lochner

Los Angeles Times Service

ASPEN, Colorado — Phil Mahre won his first World Cup title Monday, a giant slalom, and in so doing he wrapped up his third straight overall champion ship.

His only remaining rival for the title, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, made a costly mistake and finished the race in third place.

Mahre, who now has unbeatable World Cup points, skied the fastest first run in the morning but led Stenmark by only 13 hundredths of

a second. Asked what he would do between them and the afternoon run, Mahre said: "Just go back and lie around the Woodstone Inn, and maybe have a cookie."

If he does continue to compete next winter, Mahre said he "might skip some races and enter only those that would help me peak for the Olympics." The Winter Games are scheduled Feb. 7-19 at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

After he had disposed of Stenmark, the truth came out: Mahre had actually had three chocolate chip cookies, and nothing else, for lunch. "It's my Aspen diet," he said. "I always eat them over here. You can't find them in Europe."

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OBSERVER

The Lull in Lullaby

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When we came back from out of town, there was something wrong. I couldn't identify what was wrong, but I could feel it. "If you don't notice it," my wife said, "don't let it bother you."

Just then, the house shuddered violently, as a bus accelerated, going up the street. "Whatever it is, that's wrong, at least the house is still the same," she said.

True. The house has always shuddered when a bus goes past.

Oddly, trucks don't make the house quake, though we live in an area where trucks much heavier than buses are constantly roaring up the street with thunderous munching of gears. After the bus made the house shudder I watched for the next tractor-trailer. It came past, rumbling like angry artillery, and the house remained absolutely motionless.

"The fire department is still all right, too," my wife observed as we heard the first siren screaming at us from a mile away.

"And whoever is always putting the false alarms at the box around the corner is also still all right." I said, as a pumper, two hook-and-ladder trucks, a fire-department van and two police cars bombarded us with siren blasts, turned the corner and stood there panting until somebody told them it was a false alarm.

Bedtime was approaching. "May-be it's the drunks from the restaurant across the street. Maybe that's what's wrong," I said.

There was only one way to find out. Well tucked in, we fell asleep. Ten minutes afterward the street below filled with high-spirited roars of joviality interspersed occasionally with shrieked obscenities. Diners had come out to their cars and, as they always did, they were doing their 20-minute stints of shouting on the sidewalk to awaken the neighborhood.

"There's nothing wrong with the drunks," I said, when they had finally departed. Finally, deep-worn slumber.

We were both awakened by the startling metallic clang of a bashed-up hitting the sidewalk after falling off a four-story building.

The shock of the noise lifted me several feet out of the bed. As I descended I murmured, "Whatever's wrong here doesn't involve the steel shutters on the restaurants across the street. They still let them down precisely 20 minutes after you've gone back to sleep following the sidewalk uproar of the drunks."

Two hours later, more reassurance. Pretty close to her regular time, the woman who screams came into the street around the corner and started up. When we first came to the neighborhood we thought she was being murdered, but after several middle-of-the-night street searches in slippers and robe I never found a body and concluded that screaming at about 3 A.M. was simply her contribution to neighborhood routine.

"It's next door to the jackhammers next door either," my wife said at 8 A.M. when the jackhammers next door started making the bed shake.

We're very proud of having jackhammers next door to wake us at eight o'clock. There aren't many New York neighborhoods that supply jackhammers next door to make sure you don't oversleep after being up half the night with the noises you all's right with your world.

At breakfast, though, the eerie sense of something wrong came back as a passing bus shook the coffee out of my cup. Then, the moment of discovery: "Did you notice what we didn't hear when that bus went by?"

"You're right," cried my wife. We rushed to the window. It was gone. The huge warped steel plate that had been used to cover a hole in the street — it was gone. When it was there, every passing car, bus and truck striking it, smashed the thick metal edge down onto a man-hole cover with a reverberating, vibrating clang powerful enough to loosen wisdom teeth from their roots.

Hadn't we lived it for years, or did it just seem like years because our wisdom teeth had started to fall out since its placement? Now it was gone. In its place was an asphalt patch that produced only a feeble "thump-thump."

"It's time we moved on," I told my wife. "They're ruining the neighborhood."

New York Times Service

The Breakfast Battle on British TV

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — A franchise for a commercial television station in Britain, said the late Lord Thomson of Fleet, who had one, "is a license to print money."

It is an aphorism that must make Peter Jay uncomfortable these days. Jay has been a high flier, as the English say, for most of his life: president of the Oxford Union, economics editor of The Times of London, television interviewer and ambassador to Washington, all by the time he was 40 years old. Now, at 46, he is the chairman and chief executive of a television station whose initial flights have been anything but high.

Jay and a consortium of Britain's most glamorous television personalities, collectively known as "the Famous Five," were chosen two years ago by the Independent Broadcast Authority to start a commercial breakfast-time television program along the lines of "Today" and "Good Morning America" in the United States. They named the program and their company "TV-AM," and began with a flourish to prepare for the first program in February. All of the stars are shareholders, and Jay mortgaged his house to supply extra working capital.

But things began to go wrong even before the program got on the air. For one thing, negotiations between actors and advertisers over payments for commercials became deadlocked, depriving the new program of some of its revenue; the dispute has still not been settled. For another, the staid old British Broadcasting Corp. belied its reputation for dithering and decided to put on its own program.

The BBC moved faster, slapping together a serviceable studio at its Lime Grove installation in London in short order while "TV-AM" was constructing a far more elaborate installation, complete with giant egg cups on the roof, in the Camden Town section of London. "Breakfast Time" made its debut in

January, about two weeks ahead of its rival, thereby winning the honors as the first early-morning TV program in Europe.

The "TV-AM" lineup of personalities, people in the trade said, would make the BBC look lusty. Among the famous five are Robert Kee, a distinguished journalist and historian; the two best-known women news broadcasters in Britain, Angela Rippon and Anna Ford; Michael Parkinson, Britain's closest equivalent to Johnny Carson, and David Frost, a star on both sides of the Atlantic since "That Was the Week That Was." To compete, the BBC drafted Selina Scott, Ford's successor as a news reader, and Frank Bough, a baldish, middle-aged broadcaster best known for presiding over Saturday sports program.

The BBC program was budgeted at \$4,650 an hour, "TV-AM" at \$21,700. The figures are not directly comparable, because the commercial program has to pay for everything, while "Breakfast Time" is able to draw heavily on certain BBC resources without paying, but Jay's operation is clearly the more lavish.

For more than three weeks now, the programs have been fighting for viewers every morning. "TV-AM" is the slicker, "Breakfast Time" the cozier, in the opinion of most viewers. And the old shoe is winning big, to the astonishment even of some of the top officials at the BBC.

The overall audience is larger than the critics think. Many Britons are more than willing, it appears, to abandon their morning radio programs and to shorten their time with their daily newspapers to watch television while sipping their tea, eating their porridge and organizing their day. In the second week, viewers in more than 2.3 million homes had their sets on at breakfast time, according to the rating services. The unsettling thing, from the "TV-AM" point of view, is that 78 percent of the audience chose to watch the BBC.

Caffé Biffi: A Sit-In Without Cappuccino in Milan

By Allen Kurzweil
International Herald Tribune

M

ILAN — As the Communists' party congress met here on the eve of the centennial of Karl Marx's death, striking workers of the elegant Caffé Biffi are bidding their time playing a board game called "Class Struggle." For the bartenders, waitresses, cooks and stockroom attendants it is more than a game.

Hadn't we lived it for years, or did it just seem like years because our wisdom teeth had started to fall out since its placement?

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New York Times Service

the management, the Rome-based Italian Society of Restaurants and Hotels (SIR) refused to revoke the layoffs.

"We have blankets and pillows and can stay here as long as necessary," said Ivano Orlonati on the first day of the strike. Forty days and nights later the bleary-eyed man, who has served frosty cappuccino at Biffi for 13 of his 33 years, showed no signs of quitting.

A carved wooden stand placed in front of the main entrance separates the workers from the residents of Milan who regularly stroll past the cafe under the glass-and-iron dome of the Victor Emmanuel II arcade. Two loudspeakers blast forth messages like: "Send the SIR back to Rome. Biffi is ours, yours and everybody's."

Many Milanese seem to agree. They have increased a hundredfold a strike fund that started with \$50 in tips. According to Orlonati, the workers' unofficial spokesman, the \$5,000 has been donated by local banks, employees of nearby bars and sympathetic passers-by.

People who live in Milan know that closing Biffi would mean closing a chapter in the city's history.

Ivamonti Orlonati. Since Paolo Biffi opened his cafe in 1867, Italy's intelligentsia has passed through the gold-lettered entrance.

Politicians from Giuseppe Garibaldi

"The facts are clear," Jay said in an interview. "The audience is there, and we're not getting enough of it. These figures are not acceptable. We shall draw the necessary conclusions and make the appropriate adjustments very soon. In this situation, panic is fatal, but so is complacency."

"TV-AM" audience research, he added, indicated that the British audience prefers "the style, presentation and tone" of the BBC product, especially its greater informality. The research also shows, Jay admitted, that Frank Bough, probably the least known of all the personalities on the two programs, has proven popular with both critics and audiences.

There is already speculation that Frost will be dropped from the program, but Jay said he saw "no reason to depart from our commitments as far as people are concerned." He also denied that he planned to offer more features and less news. A fear that that was about to happen led to the resignation of Robert Hunter, head of the "TV-AM" news department.

Although Jay said his company had ample resources and likened its situation to "trailing in the first half-mile of a trans-Atlantic yacht race," the advertising agencies are starting to complain. Alan Prince, deputy managing director of the Zetland agency, said in mid-February that a 30-second spot on "TV-AM" (listed price: \$7,500) was "not worth a penny" to his clients.

"TV-AM" has a credibility problem," the advertising man said.

Another agency executive commented: "Never in the history of man has a new television station gone bankrupt. This time, the unthinkable could just happen."

PEOPLE

Queen Ends U.S. Visit

Queen Elizabeth II, sailing on the royal yacht Britannia to British Columbia, concluded her U.S. visit by complimenting the United States on its hospitality and saying the trip strengthened the "friendship between our two nations." As was the case during much of her 10 days in California, rain plagued the queen and Prince Philip during their four-hour visit Monday to Seattle, where thousands packed the streets for a glimpse of royalty. During a farewell ceremony on the pier, the queen clutched an umbrella to ward off sprinkles while an army band played the U.S. and British national anthems and the Britannia's band answered with "Auld Lang Syne." Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will spend four days in Canada . . . A man wearing an outsize wolf's head lunged at Princess Michael of Kent as if to bite her on the neck while she was touring an exhibition Monday. He missed, and her bodyguard dragged him away. The princess did not press charges, and a police spokesman said later that the 18-year-old attacker was released in the custody of his parents. He was not identified. The incident took place as the 38-year-old wife of Prince Michael of Kent, a first cousin of the queen, was touring a home improvement exhibition in West London . . . Press hounding during Prince Andrew's Caribbean tryst with starlet Katharine (Koo) Stark took more out of him than the Falklands War did, his brother, Edward, says. "He came back from that holiday more drawn, more tired than he had been from three months at war," said Edward, 19, on Thursday, the youngest of Queen Elizabeth II's four children. Andrew, 23, cut short his eight-day vacation last October with the 26-year-old Stark on the island of Mustique amid intense press coverage highlighting the American-born actress's teenage roles in soft-porn movies. It was Andrew's first vacation after he returned Sept. 17 from service as a helicopter pilot during Britain's 74-day conflict with Argentina in the South Atlantic. Edward was interviewed by the British magazine Woman at Wengam College School in New Zealand, where he has been working as a junior teacher for six months prior to entering Cambridge University.

"TV-AM" has a credibility problem," the advertising man said.

Another agency executive commented: "Never in the history of man has a new television station gone bankrupt. This time, the unthinkable could just happen."

Robert Mitchum, called a "sex hater" by the Jewish Defense League for his remarks in Esquire magazine, says he was just joking with the interviewer — but he'll apologize anyway. "It was just sort of an academic debate with me playing the coach and him playing the wounded jockey," Mitchum said from his home near Santa Barbara, California. "I was just putting him on. I couldn't believe he didn't understand."

Robert Mitchum, 73, was born in 1917 in New Haven, Conn., and died in 1982 in Los Angeles. He was a movie star, a director, a screenwriter, and a producer. He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his role in "Witness for the Prosecution" (1957). He was also nominated for an Academy Award for Best Director for "The Searchers" (1956). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actor for "The Searchers" (1956). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for "Witness for the Prosecution" (1957). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Director for "The Searchers" (1956). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actor for "The Searchers" (1956). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for "Witness for the Prosecution" (1957). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Director for "The Searchers" (1956). He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actor for "The Searchers" (1956). 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